Three Sections 40 Pages

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The FRONT PAGE

Meddling With Health Machinery

Excellent and progressive as was the greater part of the Government's programme at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, and expeditious beyond precedent as was that body's performance of its duties, there was at least one matter which did not receive adequate consideration. To those familiar with the history of public health measures in Ontario it was amazing to note the casual way in which the Legislature abolished, practically without discussion, the Provincial Board of Health, with its splendid record of forty-five years' efficient service. No member seems to have been at pains to press an effective enquiry as to the reasons for scrapping this time-honored body, or as to how the new system is likely to work out.

The new system seems planned to centralize authority in the Minister, with no checks or buffers, with the obvious danger of constant political interference in a matter when such interference is above all things mischievous. The post of Chief Officer of Health, held for decades by a succession of able and enthusiastic professional men is abolished. The Board comprising representative physicians from various sections of the province, informed of conditions in their respective localities and clothed with independent powers which placed them beyond political interference, also goes to the scrap heap. Thus a system which a few years ago was pronounced by the Public Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to be the best in the world is unceremoniously cast aside.

From every point of view the action of the Ontario Government in this matter is reactionary, and fraught with hazards for the future. The Minister of Health is now the supreme authority, aided of course by a deputy minister and a chief inspector but he has no independent advisers to assist him in meeting covert and open conspiracies against the public welfare which are an ineradicable problem in all attempts to protect the public health, and to promote modern policies of preventive medicine. With the glaring example of the Montreal typhoid epidemic, due entirely to politics over-riding the law, before our eyes, the danger of scrapping machinery built up to a high standard of efficiency by more than forty years of vigilant effort becomes the more apparent.

It is a sad reflection on humanity that public health measures are made effective in spite of, rather than with the co-operation of, the average individual or corporation. In many rural districts people consider it an interference with liberty to prevent them from endangering the lives of their neighbors by unsanitary practices. In Northern Ontario there are many large operators in various lines who still practise evasion and resort to threats against the government and its officials whenever they are checked up. In such cases the authority of the Board of Health as an independent tribunal working in co-operation with the Minister has proven invaluable. Those of us who remember the battles of the nineties, when only by the most drastic use of the Board's authority could local districts be compelled to adopt proper measures for the suppression of smallpox; the many stiff fights for the pasteurization of milk and inspection of dairies in the teeth of the opposition of rural legislators, best understand what the Provincial Board of Health has meant to the people of Ontario.

* * *

A Record of Benents Forgot

Let us give an illustration of the way matters stand under the new system. Under the law as it was until recently a municipality appointed its own M. H. O., but he could not be dismissed without the consent of the Minister and the Provincial Board. This was a most necessary precaution, for the work of an efficient Health Officer can never be popular in his own community, especially in backward districts. Every municipal official or provincial inspector of real efficiency is subject to frequent attempts to oust him. But so long as the independently created Provincial Board existed, he was safe from assaults, if not from annoyances, based on political expediency. To-day the matter is left solely in the hands of a Minister, actively engaged in politics, and subject to appeals not in the public interest which he could formerly pass along to the Board for rejection, but which he must now handle with one eye on party interest. Inevitably the health official will feel less secure in the performance of his duties, and will, rightly or wrongly, be impressed with the idea that the safest course is to avoid trouble even though such avoidance endanger whole communities. We predict that three years of trial of the new system of bringing politics into health administration—for that is clearly what it means—will create an universal necessity for some form of independent tribunal, to which the Minister, to put it colloquially, may "pass the buck."

Apart from these considerations the levity with which the Board of Health has been thrust aside without examination of what it has meant in the history of Ontario is painful. Its international status was of the highest. Its professional personnel has always been sound and wise; its succession of secretaries or chief officers, Dr. Peter H. Bryce, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts and Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, have kept it well abreast of each new development in sanitary policy and preventive medicine during more than four decades. Its warfare against public ignorance and indifference and against private outlawry has been continuous. In its early days, when modern public health ideas were in their infancy, it did a magnificent pioneer work. As early as 1890 it established the first Public Health Laboratory in America, which was followed by the first in the United States, established in New York, three years later.

Some of the ablest bacteriologists on this continent have been associated with this work, and there are now nine laboratories in Ontario, which up to now have been under the Board's jurisdiction. At first the Board was under Ministry of Agriculture, but was afterward transferred to the Provincial Secretary, and owed a great deal in its second period to the enthusiasm of the late Hon. W. J. Hanna. Under the latter began the free distribution of biological products of all kinds, such as anti-toxins and vaccines, which became a most notable feature of the work. The first Ministry of Health was established in 1919 by Premier Drury, with Hon. Walter Rollo of Hamilton in charge. Mr. Rollo was a Labor leader, and in this matter proved splendidly progressive.

The conquests over typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox, which have been achieved in Ontario are known in medical circles throughout the world, and are due to the forward policies of the Board and its officers. In child and maternal hygiene, public nursing and general education it has performed an invaluable work. One of its greatest public services has been its sanitary investigations in international and internal waters; and its sharp supervision of the water supplies of communities has been a most valuable work, calling for constant vigilance. The Board has even compelled municipalities to construct proper water-works against their will, a task rendered possible only by the fact that its constitution left it free from political interference. It has rendered invaluable aid in the great fight against tuberculosis, a battle not merely against disease, but against ignorance and superstition. In the lesser communicable diseases, in influenza, venereal disease, infantile paralysis, it has carried on a great work of prevention and education, and even in such a difficult matter as the detection of cancer in its early stages it has spread knowledge.

This then is the honorable institution which the Legislature has without investigation allowed to pass into history. Of course the fruits of its labors cannot die and will continue, but the wanton destruction of a machine which has in the past proven so invaluable to the public welfare must be regarded as an ill-considered and reactionary measure.

* * *

THE LATE SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, K.C.M.G.

One of the ablest and most distinguished of Canadian lawyers, who recently passed away at his home in Vancouver, where he had resided for thirty years. He was in his seventy-second year, and was the second son of the famous Canadian statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. In his younger days he had a most distinguished career in the House of Commons, in which he represented Pictou, N. S., for twenty-two years, and was also one of the ablest of cabinet ministers. His retirement from public life in early middle age is admitted on all sides to have been a great loss to Canada.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's Death

No one familiar with the political history of the Canadian Confederation, this year celebrating its sixtieth anniversary, will dissent from the statement that one of the greatest losses Canada has sustained in a public sense was the retirement from political life at a comparatively early age, of Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G. The death of Sir Hibbert in his seventy-second year which occurred at Vancouver March 30, brings back a sense of this loss. For many years though a passive figure for the most part he had been the first citizen of British Columbia, but the younger generation in Canada as a whole, knew him not. Measured in comparison with many men who have attained eminence since the days when he was a noted figure at Ottawa, his abilities and personality assume proportions not fully realized thirty years ago.

In Canada, and indeed in the world at large, it is small advantage to be the son of an eminent man, and undoubtedly Sir Hibbert Tupper's abilities would have received a fuller recognition had he not been the son of one of the greatest statesmen that this country has produced, the late Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. Sir Hibbert was not the inheritor of his father's baronetcy, and his own title was earned early in life by distinguished services to the Empire. Recalling him as one of the most youthful, affable and virile of public men it is difficult for Easterners to picture him as one who had lived beyond the allotted span of the psalmist, when he was stricken in death. He was born at Amherst, N. S., in 1855, the second son of Dr. (afterward Sir) Charles Tupper, at that time one of the three most eminent public men of the maritime provinces,—the others being Joseph Howe and Leonard Tilley. He was educated at Windsor Academy, McGill University, where he was Governor General's scholar, and at Harvard University where he took the legal degree of L.L.B. in 1876. He engaged in the practice of law at Halifax and had attained a high position at the Nova Scotia bar before he was thirty. In 1882, at the age of 27, he was elected to the House of Commons for Pictou, N.S., and continued to sit for that constituency until his retirement from public life in 1904. It was a singular tribute to his prestige that though he had removed to Vancouver in 1897 his old constituents nevertheless returned him for Pictou at the general elections of 1900. Though he continued to sit for four years at Ottawa, his detachment from politics really began after his father's resignation of the Conservative leadership at the dawn of this century. For the past quarter of a century he has been known as the most eminent Canadian counsel on the Pacific coast, but except on very rare occasions when his advice was sought, he stood entirely aloof from politics. The loss was Canada's, not his.

* * *

Political History Recalled

During the 'eighties and 'nineties when Hibbert Tupper was one of the most brilliant members of the House of Commons, his father was absent in England as High Commissioner for Canada and the younger Tupper was, so to speak, his own man. Sir John Macdonald thought very highly of his abilities and made him Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1888, a portfolio he continued to fill in the succeeding Ministries of Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson. Undoubtedly, the Conservatives made a great mistake in not making him leader in 1891 after the death of Sir John Macdonald, but the "elder statesmen" of that day were not very cordial to ward youth, and political opponents had for years been making a hue and cry against "the Tuppers" whose abilities were a constant source of exasperation to them. In the Bowell Ministry, 1894, Sir Hibbert Tupper became Minister of Justice and as such had to handle the very difficult Manitoba School question. He advised solutions which many who have studied the subject, believe would have avoided the furious and rancorous controversy which subsequently arose. Yet he could not induce his cabinet colleagues either from Ontario or Quebec to see eye to eye with him and resigned; but after a few days was induced to return to his post. When the Bowell cabinet descended to a hopeless condition and his father, Sir Charles Tupper was brought back to Canada to try and salvage the government, the son accepted a step-down and took the post of Solicitor-General. In 1896, he had the chagrin of seeing his beloved father and his party defeated on an issue which he firmly believed could have been kept out of politics.

Generally speaking, Sir Hibbert Tupper's chief contribution to the public service was in connection with maritime matters. He was undoubtedly the most efficient and active Minister of Marine and Fisheries that Canada has known. He greatly assisted the export cattle industry by his measures for the safety and health of beasts shipped across the Atlantic. He reformed deck load lines for the better security of sailors and travellers on freight vessels. Several statutes initiated by him included provisions for better inspection and improved measures for the increased safety of both sailing ships and steamboats. And he won high distinction when he was chosen by the British Government to act as its agent in the Behring Sea Arbitration at Paris in 1893. The zeal and ability he showed in the preparation of the British case which involved the question of the freedom of the seas won for him not merely his title, K.C.M.G., but the following tribute from Lord Ripon, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to the Governor-General of Canada:

"Without waiting for the official text of the arbitration award, I will not delay congratulations to Canada upon Tupper's success as British agent, in asserting the freedom of the sea and maintaining the legal rights of Canadian ships."

In 1895, had he wished, Sir Hibbert Tupper could have succeeded his father as High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Charles being then 74 years old, but apparently his ambitions lay in his own land. Of his high status at the Canadian bar during the last quarter of a century and his activity in all philanthropic activities on the Pacific Coast, Easterners have heard from time to time. His political independence was demonstrated some years before the great war, when he openly condemned certain transactions of the McBride Government in British Columbia, despite the fact that it was identified with the Conservative party. His death recalls an incident of a few years ago of which at the time few read with dry eyes. Like many another he lost a son in the great war, and after the young soldier's death a letter was found which he had written to his parents under premonition of death. It is doubtful if the whole enormous literature of the conflict yielded anything more noble and touching than the last written words of this young scion of a famous family.

* * *

Prospects of Scottish Immigration

No class of people which have come to Canada during the past 150 years have contributed more to this country's development, progress and prosperity than the Scottish immigrants. It is therefore gratifying to note that there is to-day in Scotland a revival of interest in Canada as a field of settlement, despite the severe losses of population the grand little country suffered as a result of the bravery of her sons in the great war. The Glasgow "Evening Times" points out that Scottish migration to Canada has shown remarkable fluctuations. In 1913 the figures were 39,866 people, but in 1923, the peak year since the war, the total was but 29,070. In 1925 the total dropped to 11,040, and so far as can be estimated, was less than 15,000 in 1926. Those acquainted with the subject, however, anticipate a substantial advance during the coming year. In Scotland more than in any other trans-Atlantic country, the sentiment prevails that if it is necessary for people to migrate, Canada should be their objective. This is no doubt due to the knowledge of the enormously high percentage of Scotsmen who from humble beginnings have risen to high eminence in every branch of Canadian affairs. Thus Scotsmen reading Canadian history, have come to regard Canada as part of themselves.

The Glasgow "Times" points out that much will depend on how the Canadian Government is able to deal with applications of those anxious to come to Canada this year, many of whom come within scope of various assisted passage schemes. It says that it can be readily understood that the diversity of the applicants calls for a weeding out system of considerable stringency and it admits that many are unfit subjects for work in Canada. But while a country looking for landworkers is justified in taking certain precautions the "Times" feels that it should not be assumed as a natural consequence that none but agriculturalists should be welcomed as migrants to Canada. There are many types of Scotsmen with no experience of work on the land, who yet are eminently fitted to become "trainees" for such occupation, and a few weeks, in some cases, is all the time necessary for the successful "transplantation" of such workers. It counsels the prospective migrant to place himself in the hands of accredited representatives of that part of Canada in which he proposes to settle, and give close attention to advice received.

In view of the frequency with which the Scotsman, whatever his condition at home, "makes good" in Canada, the plea of the Glasgow "Times" for a not too rigorous interpretation of the immigration regulations is good sense. How often has anyone seen a Scotsman begging in this country? How admirable is the experience of all of us in our dealings with migrants from Scotland, nearly always intelligent and eager to learn and work.

The renewed Scottish interest in Canada as a field of settlement has no doubt been stimulated by the Clan Donald Settlement in Alberta promoted by the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway. These immigrants included a sprinkling of Ulster families, and enjoyed previous agricultural experience, which, however had to be adapted to entirely new conditions. The speed with which these newcomers got to work, the boon they proved to established Alberta farmers in providing additional labor supply, while nevertheless creating their own homes, makes a splendid story of native grit and enterprise. It has aroused the enthusiastic interest of the "Manchester Guardian", and the latter calls attention to a fact unknown to many Can-

adians, that the wives and daughters of the Hebrideans who constitute the major part of the Clan Donald Settlement, brought with them the pioneer woman's ancient craft of the loom, and are expert weavers of "Harris tweed". Already they find a market for their product with the Hudson's Bay Company, and we shall perhaps see a wide growth of Scotland's cottage industry in their settlement. This is given as an illustration of the resourcefulness of the race in a new land—a fact which needs no emphasis for those acquainted with the epic of pioneer settlement in Canada.

Quebec and Privy Council Appeals

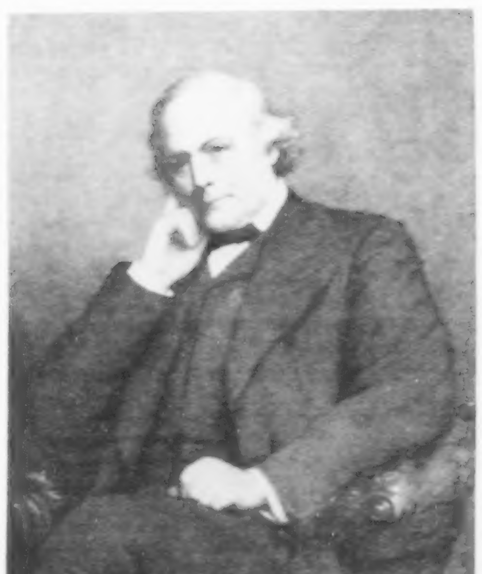
Premier Taschereau, of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, on the 21st March, indulged in some cryptic language of a kind usually foreign to one who, though English is not his mother-tongue, has a singular gift for purity and precision in that language. The occasion was the discussion in the Assembly of the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Labrador case. "We have to bow to the decision," said the Premier. But it was quite evident that he was not in the mood to bow as gracefully as is his wont. He then went on to speak the following "winged words". [illegible]

Taschereau Against Abolition

[illegible]

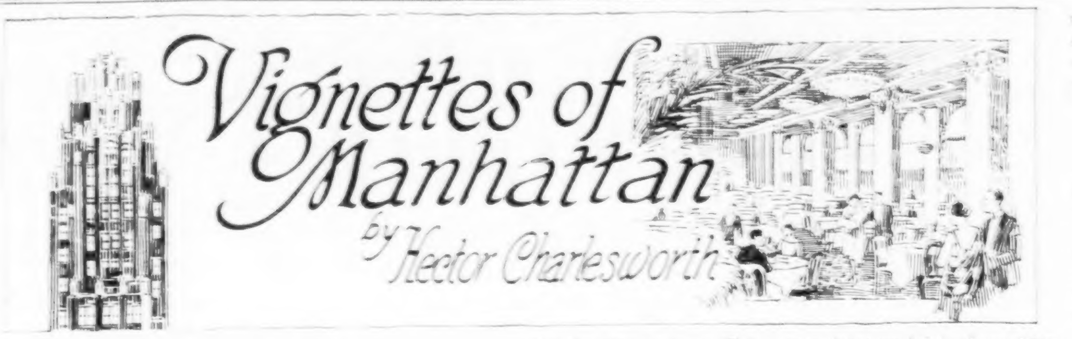
Answer

[illegible]



FATHER OF MODERN SURGERY

"It is not a profession, it is not a nation, it is humanity itself which with uncovered head, salutes you!" These were the words of the American Ambassador twenty years ago, when the world of surgery honored the eightieth birthday of Lord Lister, the "father of modern surgery." The centenary on April 5 of the birth of Lord Lister, of whom it has been said that he saved more lives than Napoleon destroyed in all his wars, was celebrated in many centres.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE JOURNEY to Columbia University on Morningside Heights of a sunny spring afternoon on top of a Fifth Avenue bus, which takes you up to Riverside Drive with its long vistas of the Hudson and the Jersey shore, is a delightful experience. And as you get down at 116th you are but a step from the entrance on Upper Broadway to one of the oldest and greatest of American educational institutions. The history of the institution goes back more than two decades before the Declaration of Independence, for it was founded in 1754 under charter from King George the Second and was then known as King's College. Its first president was a namesake of the great lexicographer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and its various migrations illustrate the growth of New York city. [illegible]

[illegible]

the last generation. This is not the complaint of a writer past his youth; it is apparent in every cast in which the seniors challenge comparison with their elders. Now Julia Marlowe believes, and this was the theme of her discourse at Columbia University, that the degeneracy of the theatre and the decline of standards in acting are closely allied. Analytic criticism of acting is practically unknown in New York, and playgoers have been taught to treat the art of acting with contempt. Julia Marlowe believes that if we could restore the prestige and supremacy of the actor in the theatre, and encourage her [illegible] to aspire to higher ideals in expression and all that it implies, matters would soon right themselves. For, she argues, the actor is by nature a person almost childlike in his desire to do and say fine things. He prefers to play estimable characters rather than disreputable ones. If plays were written with a view to giving opportunity to fine and [illegible] acting, instead of to titillate the lewder side of our natures, the drama would certainly be renovated. She believes that the restoration of standards of acting can be achieved only through the creation of endowed theatres like the Comedie Francaise, which would present the higher order of drama and employ the finest talent of the acting profession, so that beginners would have something to look up to and live up to. It is a very interesting and I believe a very sound theory.

POSSIBILITY OF A CENSORSHIP

It is quite certain that a great many thoughtful people, including eminent members of all professions, are seriously concerned with the condition of the theatre, and while I was in New York it was a matter of daily discussion in the Legislature at Albany, as well as at the meetings of countless organizations. I believe that the two houses of the state legislature have since decided in favor of an official censorship; very important to the whole continent, for such an institution would really be a censorship for all America, because New York is the fountain head of theatrical enterprise. Whether it will receive the signature of Gov. Al. Smith is uncertain. I was credibly informed that he was opposed to an official censorship in the belief that it would effect no good and create endless complications. The saner elements of the community believe that existing statutes against indecency properly enforced by experienced and intelligent police officers would afford sufficient protection. I was asked by many for my view of censorship based on Canadian experience, and I heartily concurred in this view. Official censorships are notoriously erratic in their operation, not so much because of a lack of conscience in such officials, but the constant interference of cranks and fanatics, a condition which would be aggravated in American cities, where politics intrude into police matters. I told everyone that the only satisfactory and sane censorship I had known was that conducted in days gone by by experienced policemen of the type who administer Toronto's morality department. The police officer knows indecency when he sees it and indulges in no hair-splitting; and he is commendably intolerant of the interference of organizations and individuals whose ulterior aim is the destruction of the theatre.

A DECISIVE CASE [illegible]

Two decisions in New York in connection with the theatre bear out this contention of the efficacy of existing laws, and both were based on police action interpreting statutes against indecency not specifically directed against the theatre. One was in the case of "The Virgin Man", a filthy piece of rubbish, the producers of which were convicted and severely punished. The other, a much more difficult case, related to "The Captive", a French play of fine literary quality, chaste in speech and admirably acted, but which dealt with as objectionable a subject as could be presented, either in a theatre or in a [illegible]—feminine perversion, Lesbianism. A "high brow" jury passed on the play and gave it a certificate of character which shows how far "intellectual" pursuits can lead one away from the paths of common sense. These persons entirely overlooked the fact that perversion is inherently filthy and that any literary production that throws a glamor over it, tragic or otherwise, achieves moral turpitude. It is a crime not so much against morals, as against nature. The pervert may be an object of pity, but man or woman, is also a disgusting object. Any writer, however gifted, who tries to evoke sympathy for such a derelict as did the author of "The Captive" is rotten at the core.

I was therefore deeply impressed with the decision of Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah A. Mahoney, who in a lengthy finding banned "The Captive". His judgment was widely discussed in New York, and there seemed to be indignation in some quarters because he had swept aside "literary" and "artistic" testimony and relied on the police. But his finding was sound in every line. He took the view that the laws against indecency look to the protection, not of the mature and intelligent, but of the ignorant and immature. In a sense, Justice Mahoney's decision was unique, because, following up this line of thought, he held that his finding as to the moral influence of "The Captive" must be governed in some degree by the nature of the audiences it attracted. In his view the most important evidence before him was to be found in the affidavits of policemen on this point. On Feb. 9th, the night on which the play was stopped by the police, 70 per cent. of the audience were under 25 years of age, and sixty per cent. were women, mostly unescorted girls in groups of two or three. Also there was a group of four boys under eighteen. All these young people were surely impelled thither by curiosity as to perversion, and undoubtedly found a glamor thrown over it by the rare literary skill of the author.

"I can readily realize," wrote Justice Mahoney, "that an audience of intelligent and mature minds could not possibly be swayed or influenced by any portrayal of a theme or characters, no matter how obscene, but the ordinary and average gatherings of human beings in a cosmopolitan city like this are not of such a nature and the law recognizes the fact that many people must be protected from their very selves.

"Taking into consideration the natural effect and tendency of this play, I readily have reached the conclusion that it does offend the statute against the obscene drama."

The idea of taking the audience into partnership in any consideration of the moral quality of a drama is a new one in law, and may not stand on appeal; but it is sound common sense strictly in accord with the psychology of the theatre, which is quite different from the psychology of the library.

Canada as a Neighbor

THE following letter sent by Mr. George Wilson, former President of the Toronto Board of Trade, to the Editor of "The Forum," New York City, expresses so well Canadian thought and sentiment with reference to their relations with citizens of the Southern Republic that additional comment would be superfluous. It reads as follows:

Editor, "The Forum,"

Mr. Harvey M. Watts' [illegible] commendations of Sir Robert Falconer's book, "The United States as a Neighbor," cannot atone for his [illegible] distortion of facts in stating that "hundreds of thousands" of American tourists who toured Canada last year met with "unprecedented abuse of America and Americans." He [illegible] stultifies himself in [illegible] Canadian [illegible] and churlishness in one breath and in the next commending "Sir Robert's very fine book" as "balm to the soul of any citizen of the United States."

There is certainly no evidence of Sir Robert's disposition to [illegible] "Canadian [illegible]" of the brand attributable to denizens of this "narrow fringe of civilization"—nor indeed of any [illegible] consciousness that "Canada, so far as the United States goes, has not been fond of neighboring," when he wrote Chapter VIII, from which I quote as follows:

"During the twentieth century these relations [between the United States and Canada] have steadily improved. There would indeed be little hope for humanity if two such neighbors as these nations could not dwell side by side in growing friendliness. By contrast how sad is the plight of Europe, country set against country, race against race, [illegible] guardians. . . . It has been said that borderers are seldom friends; and it is but human nature not to be content with the pleasant places in which one's lines have been cast. But after grievances have been [illegible] the better sense of these people will come to recognize that each is by comparison a good neighbor to the other. . . . Such is the magnitude of these common interests that [illegible] seek to prevent their being [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] politicians. . . ."

Mr. Watts' [illegible] reference to "the [illegible] references which [illegible] in the Canadian press of both parties" as an ill-considered and [illegible] in this country. The "[illegible]" press—what little there is of it and which is [illegible] confined to this side of the border—no more represents the great public sentiment of either country than does the [illegible] American tourist who flaunts bunches of the Stars and Stripes on the radiator of his car typify "the hundreds of thousands" of American tourists who traverse our highways.

Mr. Watts' [illegible] notwithstanding, we in this city believe that the spirit of friendliness and sentiment of Canadians generally towards American visitors is [illegible] in the admirable editorial in the [illegible] of February [illegible], 1927, as follows:

"HOSPITABLE CANADA.

[illegible]

[illegible] more unpleasant part of a trip to Canada is trying to get back into the United States."

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WILSON.

The Long and Short of It

By Sydney Roe

(Canadian women now wear an average of two pounds seven ounces of clothing, as compared with eight pounds a few years ago, according to evidence placed before the Tariff Advisory Board.)

When Phoebe has a walking gown
With [illegible] cheeks and powdered nose,
Tripping so gaily down the street,
And looking more divinely sweet,
Her clothes, an expert grave announces,
Weigh just two pounds and seven ounces.

As Phoebe joins the church parade
On Easter Sunday, unafraid
Of fragrant breezes, rude and bold,
That worried girls in days of old,
Her little skirt she does not mind it,
Because no wind could ever find it.

An error surely must be there
(It's slight, just like the clothes they wear!)
The weight's a trifle out of place,
For so much loveliness and grace,
For ounces seven there may be grounds,
But where on earth are those TWO POUNDS?

TO LEAD AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION

The Australian Labor Party which is the chief political force opposing Hon. Stanley Bruce, recently elected a new and most aggressive leader in the person of Mr. Theodore, whose portrait is shown above.

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THE FORT WILLIAM GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
Ninth green of the beautiful links which were opened last summer. Standing at the right centre is Alfred Sears, whose enthusiasm meant much to the Club during the period of construction. The course was laid out by the Stanley Thompson Co. of Toronto. —*Photo by Fryer.*

A Ravenscliffe Bibliophile; The Late Henry B. Witton

By W. W. Vickers
(President Class of '85, U.C.U.T.)

UNUSUAL Canadians are of interest to all Canadians and the upbuilding of distinctively Canadian ideals rests upon the foundation of Canadian Universities.

In the Eighties the great test of scholarship was knowledge of the Classical authors but in the modern diversification of the courses at the Universities the test is not so readily admitted.

In the Provincial University Professor Maurice Hutton was in the year 1880 installed in the chair of Classics. He brought to the University a vast store of knowledge of the Latin and Greek authors and his enthusiasm for the Classics was contagious.

In the year 1881 Harry Blois Witton matriculated, having received his preparation in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. The foundation of his academic success, his short practice at the Bar and a prosperous commercial career was laid in the "Little Red School House" in the city of his birth.

The first class Honour Classic list of 1885 reads:—

1. W. M. Logan,
   (Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M.)
2. Equal—W. H. Walker,
   (Under Secretary of External Affairs).
   H. B. Witton.
4. W. C. Chisholm,
   (General Counsel for the Canadian National Railways).

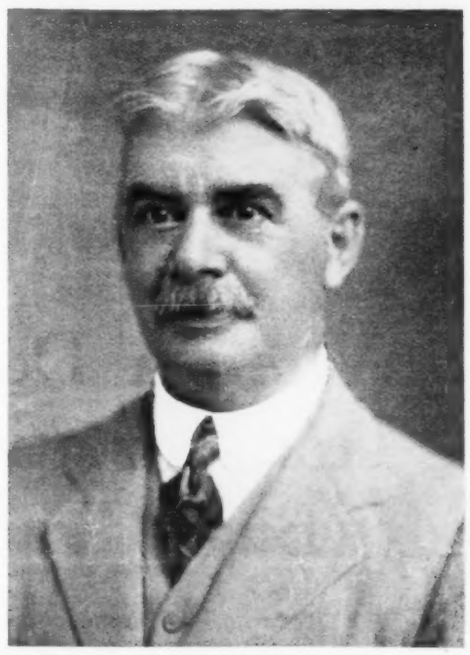
Before the days of electric light and telephones, members of the class found enjoyment in pranks, one of which created a panic among the people residing on the outer edges of Queen's Park, Toronto. The mysterious resurrection of the two, spiked, Crimean cannon which guarded the approach to the park on a Halloween evening in the early 'Eighties was the result of the careful planning of a few of the undergraduates, of whom Witton was one, and the result exceeded expectations. The dumb spoke loudly and many windows were smashed. The class of '85 is not without its traditions.

Witton's classmates in the various courses prescribed for University College are spread all over the world and in Japan and Syria may be considered unusual Canadians. Law, Medicine and the Church claim the majority of them.

Every highly developed mentality seems to need a hobby and Witton's bent was the assembling of a library in his beautiful Ravenscliffe home at Hamilton which was unique as well in variety as comprehensiveness. He loved his books and few except his classmates were admitted to intimate relationships with him. Once admitted they were enthralled with his mastery of the subjects with which his books dealt.

Witton did not collect titles and bindings, but the thought expressions of the best known authors of ancient and modern times. A rare book had an extraction for him which was akin to the love of a mother for her child.

In his many ramblings in Europe, Africa and Asia he found books which were unusual and represented the highest in the printers' and engravers' arts. Sections of his library were devoted to Canadiana, biography, the history of Lower Canada, the histories of the County of Wentworth, the village of Ancaster and other hamlets in the County. His especial pride was in the ownership of several volumes containing the reports of the Directors submitted to the shareholders of the Great Western Railway in 1854. These reports are compendious and include every detail of construction, cost of operation and revenue from all sources. The Great Western Railway was the



THE LATE HENRY B. WITTON, OF HAMILTON, ONT.

first railroad to operate in Upper Canada with Hamilton as the terminal and radialed to Toronto and Niagara Falls. Afterwards the Great Western Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway were merged. The passing of side-door passenger cars was an event in railway circles.

In general literature were translations of the Greek and Latin authors and nineteen volumes of Goupil's beautiful Library. A paper bound edition of Dickens' "Bleak House" was a favorite companion. A thousand and one volumes of varying interest filled his library shelves and formed an historical review of the nations of the world.

Witton was always a charming companion and his wide reading enabled him to discuss intelligently questions of national, international and provincial concern.

As became a scholar Witton was reticent, but when there was a church to be built or a transept to be added he was helpful and decisive. The symbolism and teaching of the Anglican Church appealed to the aesthetic side of his mind and he was a recognized authority on ecclesiastical architecture. His classmates and intimate friends willingly accorded to him the reputation of a man who never spoke ill of his fellows.

In the month of April, 1925, shortly before the fortieth celebration of graduation, Witton's wife who had been his much loved partner in many romantic journeys died, and his books became more and more the beloved companions of his solitude, but his loneliness and isolation were never conquered. The companionship of his books could not compensate for the loss of the object of his lifelong romantic attachment. The roster of the living members of the class was reduced by the elimination of Witton's name on the 28th day of January, 1927. The good in the human is perpetuated and in his intercourse with his friends Witton manifested naught but good.

THE FORT WILLIAM GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
Looking from No. 1 Fairway to No. 3 in the distant centre, with the circuitous drive around the course, which was laid out by the Stanley Thompson Co. of Toronto, and opened to members last summer. —*Photo by Fryer.*

The Passing Show

I LOVE OLD THINGS

I love old things, old pewter jars,
Old battered chests that tell a tale,
Long swords that bear an old war's scars,
And when I get it, rare old ale!

Old books whose yellowed pages hold
The musty smell of passing years,
And mute old clocks, and trinkets old
That once adorned a lady's ears;

A music box that's still adept
At tinkling out an old song's phrase.
I love old things, but still except
An egg long past its salad days!

* * *

At a recent dinner a gentleman who was by day a professional hair-dresser, told a number of the ladies a story that made their hair curl, and then absent-mindedly demanded payment.

* * *

The whole trouble is, the Chinese think they have the right to run their own affairs.

* * *

Mayor Schwab, of Buffalo, claims that by virtue of his definition of the boundary line, part of that town is really in Canada. Since the passing of the G. C. Bill, probably the heart of it, anyway.

* * *

The ultra-modernist painter and his friend were observing some of the former's latest work in the Gallery. The ultra-modernist pointed to one that was evidently his pride, a thing that looked like a cross between a jaundiced cabbage-patch and a machine-shop after a bomb had been dropped on it.

"What do you think of it, Pietro?" asked the painter.

"It's very, very modern, no doubt," answered his friend. "Let me see, what does it depict? Ah, I have it—surely nothing less than the psychic reaction of a simple country maid while at her daily task of milking ten cows."

"Dear me," groaned the painter. "This is terrible, terrible!"

"Why?" cried his friend. "Did I not guess right?"

"Yes," wept the ultra-modernist, "that's the trouble, you did! And you're not supposed to!"

* * *

The trouble with the flapper's skirt is that it possesses too much latitude and not enough longitude.

* * *

Max Pemberton, the English novelist, laments that the world is no longer producing the great men it used to do. Sh, Max, or Mussolini will overhear you.

* * *

The struggle between the modernists and the fundamentalists in that church seems to be getting the Baptists into deep water.

* * *

It has been said that it was the jokes about the Ford car that made it such a huge success. But it doesn't always follow. Look at marriage.

* * *

If it is true that girls became flighty as they cut their hair, there may be something in the suggestion that all this rumpus in China really started when the Chinese bobbed their pig-tails.

* * *

"Did you hear about poor old Ben Smithers?"

"No."

"He's dead."

"You don't say!"

"And the strangest part of it is, they didn't find out about it for three weeks."

"How's that?"

"He was in conference at the time."

* * *

There's no doubt about it now. Spring is here! The man next door has returned our snow-shovel.

* * *

Ah, well, if you have a cold sore, the only thing to do is to keep a stiff upper lip.

* * *

Do you remember 'way back when it was possible to speak literally of the soft "frou-frou" of a woman's skirts?

* * *

It is said that a man from Boston who was assaulted by thugs in Chicago asked to be directed to the American consul in that city that he might lay a complaint.

Hal Frank

That Parrot Again

THE parrot for which its English owner has just made the claim that it is more than 120 years old, is reported to have once almost caused an international episode by addressing a visiting Russian admiral as "You infernal bounder." There are many stories of parrots that have created uncomfortable moments for hosts and guests, for the species has sometimes a disconcerting way of proclaiming aloud what it has heard in the strictest domestic privacy. A parrot once gave a gentleman an unexpected sidelight upon the measure of respect that he and his family enjoyed in his servants' room. The parrot was taken ill, and the butler, who was much attached to the bird, begged to be allowed to take it down to the servants' room, where he could nurse it more carefully. This request was granted, and in due course the patient recovered, and was restored to the usual place upstairs. But, after its return its favorite remark to its owners was, "Let the devils ring again!"

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Monarch "Radiant" Lingerie combines the desired graceful lines with delightful comfort and freedom of movement.

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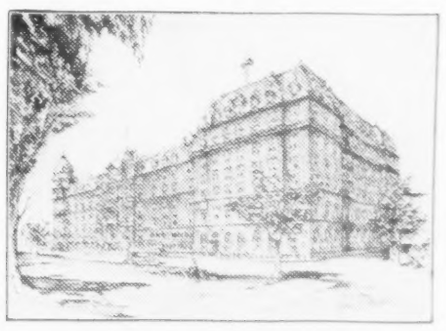

CONTENTMENT

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THE Windsor Montreal
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TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

THE precise form the execution of the Sifton Georgian Bay canal-water power bill is to take has not been determined, but when parliament is prorogued some eight or ten days hence it will have been laid at rest in the unconsecrated section of the cemetery of misbegotten legislation. It may be left to languish in the Commons committee on railways and canals until parliament disbands, when it would automatically dissolve into nothingness; it may be tried, convicted, and condemned by the committee; it may be emasculated by the committee and thereby induced to end a useless existence in suicide; or, should it survive the committee, it may be decapitated ceremoniously on its returning to the House for third reading. Whatever the manner of its demise, there will have passed the most ambitious attempt in the history of Canada at the piracy of public resources and the most ingloriou spectacle of governmental endorsation of such a policy that the country has ever witnessed. In the less tolerant and complacent times of the past, the authors of such an expedition against the property of the people would have been incinerated at ... and the government that lent countenance to it would have been removed from the sphere of activity ... No former coveter ... ever dreamed of the wealth that would ... the Siftons with the success of their magnificent ... Estimates of the annual profits that could be ... from the sale of the power possible of development ... millions of dollars, the value of the ... hundred millions ... [illegible]

[illegible]

REMARKABLE as is the Prime Minister's position ... so than his position in connection with the Imperial Conference declaration, the new magna charta of Canadian liberty and equality, which having been discussed for three days is still before the House. Although in a two hour speech he again hailed it as one of the greatest achievements of its kind in British history, an all but final step toward the attainment of absolute autonomy, he failed to offer any explanation of his refusal to submit it to parliament for approval, as he promised in December to do, and without which approval, he then said, it could have no force or effect. The nearest he came to giving such explanation was to say that he supposed it was too obvious to require mention.

He did propose, when reminded of his neglect, that he be allowed to insert a second speech touching on the point in the middle of another member's offering, but he must have expected to be denied such an unusual privilege, as naturally he was. Nor did Mr. Lapointe broach the subject although he too gave the Conference declaration his blessing. But, while unwilling to ask the House to approve the declaration, Messrs. King and Lapointe quite evidently intended, as forecast in last week's article, to infer approval in the absence of contrary judgment by the House. In effect, they proposed to conscript the endorsation of the House without giving it a chance to express itself. Mr. King did make the strange suggestion that a member of the Opposition should move for the approval of the document, but such things aren't done, and the retort of Mr. Cahan, the member to whom the suggestion was addressed, seemed to be the one indicated, it being to the effect that the Prime Minister was reducing national government to farcical proportions. In the circumstances, a motion submitted by Mr. Guthrie appears to be particularly appropriate. It declares that the House should not be deemed to have tacitly acquiesced in the Conference report, that it should not be binding on parliament until approved by resolution, that in the absence of such approval the government should take no steps to give effect to it, and that no amendments to the British North America Act should be procured in pursuance of the report unless they were first approved by the provinces. This motion places Mr. King and a section of his followers in a somewhat uncomfortable position, since in voting it down they defy the expressed attitude of Mr. Taschereau and others in Quebec.

No doubt it was with a view to avoiding an affront to Quebec that the plan of refraining to recommend the endorsation of the report was evolved, but the plan fails with Mr. Guthrie's motion before the Commons, compelling the government to vote for the application of the Conference declaration whether it is approved by the House or not. But discomfort is not a novel condition for Mr. King when the constitutional issues of the last year are under review. Discussion of the conference report, with its purported provision for an alteration in the status of the Governor-General naturally brings up the matter of the Prime Minister's condemnation of the course of Lord Byng in regard to dissolution last year—which condemnation had much to do with restoring Mr. King to office—and the more that matter is examined the firmer does his feet appear to be embedded in the mud of his own mixing. Called to account during the debate for his proposal to Lord Byng last June that he should secure the advice of the British government, "from whom he came to Canada under instructions" as to whether or not he should grant dissolution, and his subsequent representations to the electorate that he was defending Canada against the domination of Downing Street, he characterised the giving of that advice as a calamitous action on its part.

It was not forgotten that after his resignation, and when he was in the position of Leader of the Opposition, Mr. King told the House that he had no criticism to make of the constitutional course of the Governor-General in refusing him dissolution, although he later criticised it badly. Nor was it overlooked that he gave the House to understand at the time that he had offered to carry on the government after tendering his resignation until such time as the Governor-General could take such action as he deemed proper, which offer was ignored, whereas the revealing of his correspondence with Lord Byng showed that his offer was only to withhold his resignation while His Excellency was consulting the Colonial Office in London. This deception of the House and the country at the expense of Lord Byng unquestionably assisted him to win the election, and doubtless he is able to persuade himself that the end justified the means, but it is somewhat difficult to read chivalry into it.

**

TWO proposals of a definite character were made in the debate, one by the House's second best enemy of British imperialism, Mr. Woodsworth, that Canada should declare a hands-off China policy, and the other by the constitutional spokesman of the Progressives, Mr. Garland, that the Dominion's title should be changed forthwith to the "Kingdom of Canada". A question of more practical importance, however, was that as to whether or not appeals to the Privy Council should be abolished. The declaration of the Imperial Conference proclaims the right of parliament to abolish them if it so desires, and some members of the Commons would have that right exercised. Conservatives are definitely in favor of continuing such appeals. Mr. Lapointe is not presently in sympathy with their abolition, but is not set in his view. The Premier of Quebec has come out strongly against any change in the present system, and the argument seems to be heavily on that side of the issue.

**

WITH all the legislation for the implementation of the Duncan report now before parliament, it is seen that for the granting of maritime rights it is now possible to estimate the cost. The first item in the account is the $1,-600,000 grant to the provincial governments in lieu of increased financial subsidies, which are to come later. Next there is the $2,000,000—estimated—for the reduction in rates on the Canadian National. Indemnification of the Canadian Pacific and other railways in the preferred rate area probably will cost not much less than that. Then there is the amount to be paid in subsidies to coking plants, which cannot at this time be determined, but which will be a tidy sum. And a day or two ago the Commons learned that it is going to cost $2,135,000 for establishing a harbor commission for St. John, this money being voted for the purpose of purchasing harbor property and equipment from the municipality. And the latest entry on the books is a considerable part of the sum of $2,250,000 for a cold storage plant for Halifax, this giving equitable treatment to the two ports. The bill totals to a round figure of $10,000,000 not counting the coking subsidies. Domestic felicity within this confederation comes high. And doubtless the government, having consented to bear the burden of preferred rates for one part of the country, will be called upon to do likewise for other parts. With no reductions in taxation imposts this year, it looks as if Mr. Robb might experience some difficulty in balancing his budget for next March.

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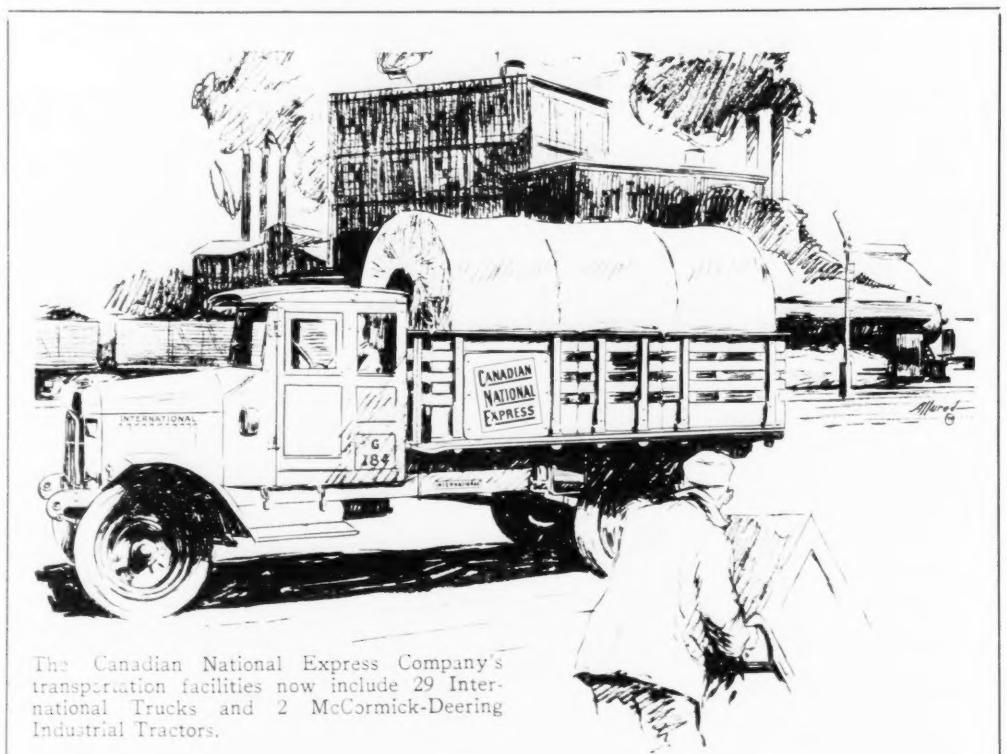

The Canadian National Express Company's transportation facilities now include 29 International Trucks and 2 McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors.

When a Dominion-wide Transportation Company *Buys* Transportation

LOOK to the big business organizations of Canada if you want to find trucks that are bought only after closest study. These buyers study the trucks themselves—their design, quality, and suitability to the work at hand—and the company back of them. Availability of service supervision — even to the farthest reaches of the country.

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A Practical Joker

"THE greatest joker Wall Street has ever known," says the Derelict in "The Financial World's" semi-fictitious column, "In Our Office", written by "The Chronicler", "was William Travers. He stuttered badly in every sentence he spoke, but that only accentuated his humorous sayings. The late Henry Clews, always a prolific writer of market literature, at one time said to him, 'Travers, have you read my last letter?' And Travers replied, 'I h—h—hope so.' Jim Fisk took him to lunch on his yacht one day. Hanging on one side of the cabin were large oil paintings of Jay Gould and Fisk. Travers, staring between the two pictures asked, 'B—b—but w—w—where's our Saviour?' I could tell you of many such incidents. He asked a Hebrew trader with whom he had had some transactions for his name. 'Jacobs,' replied the customer. 'But w—w—what's your Christian n—n—name?' said Travers impatiently."

An Infantile Banquet

"YOU'RE looking fine," announced the doctor to his patient. "Have you followed my dieting instructions and eaten only what a three-year-old child would?"

"Yes, doctor," was the sad reply. "For dinner I had a handful of mud, one of coal dust, a button hook and a box of safety matches."—*American Legion Monthly.*

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RUSSIAN CHAPEL IN TORONTO
At which the Easter services are conducted according to the old ritual of the Greek Church.

The Russian Easter in Canada

Traditional Celebrations Banned by the Soviet Now Take Place in Many Canadian Centres

By Anne Maclean

WHAT does Easter mean to the average Canadian in the terms of a great holiday? The beauty of inspiring service and church music, the real satisfaction of colorful new clothes, and for the children, the fun of Easter eggs and rabbits—perhaps sums up our celebration of Easter-Sunday. But there is a tradition extant in the world which makes Easter the greatest celebration of the year, and such a celebration is enacted every year in the Dominion of Canada.

Easter in the old Russia—the feast of rebirth! It was a festival more joyous, more religiously significant, an occasion hailed with greater anticipation and kept with more lavish provision than any other which the calendar of a holiday-loving people provided. The colorful and inbred tradition of the church and of the very season itself has faded from the lives of the people of Soviet Russia, yet throughout the countries of the world, the customs of the old life still persist in three million exiled hearts. The old Easter with its ritual, its feasting and social amenities, still exists wherever Russians of the old order may find themselves on foreign soil. There are more than fifty-three churches of the Greek Orthodox faith in Canada, distributed among the cities of Winnipeg, Hamilton, Oshawa, Montreal, Walkerville, Edmonton, Calgary and Toronto. In Toronto, the Russian colony celebrates its religious services at a little chapel on Spadina Avenue, the local domicile of the Greek Orthodox church, a photograph of which accompanies this article. At a recent meeting of the Synod in New York, plans were discussed for the centralizing of the church in Canada under a Bishop in Toronto, which possibly would give Toronto a small cathedral. Churches in Eastern Canada are at present under the supervision of the Montreal see.

At the end of Lent, according to the Gregorian calendar, the unchanged festival of the Resurrection is carried out with as great fidelity to old forms as new conditions will permit. In the days of the Empire in Russia, not only Easter, but the two days which followed were holidays!

Interchangeable with the thought of Easter in the old Russia, was that of feasting—and dishes of piquancy and richness which were thought of at no other time of the year, were prepared and eaten amidst general festivity. This applied not only to Easter, but to its anticipation. As far as new surroundings can reproduce the customs of the old days, the Easter feast is carried out by many Russians in Canada. It is usually held at one place of rendezvous, and contributed to by all the ladies of the colony.

A week previous to the beginning of Lent in Russia and the long period of fasting, came a week of general merry-making and carnival known as "Butter Week". A particular kind of raised pan-cake was the order of the day, served with melted butter, rich sour cream, so thick it was almost a jelly, and savory and various salt fish appetizers, such as herring and caviare. These pan-cakes were a part of the daily menu during Butter Week, a necessity of the festivities. Served with wines and mellow spirits, they were a fillip to thirst, and the wherewithal to quench it a necessary accompaniment.

During Lent, fasting was fairly generally adhered to in regard to the animal foods. Meat, milk and eggs were omitted from diet in the stricter households, fish being the only flesh food permitted. Fasting, however, was an entirely optional and individual matter, and varied according to the religious seriousness of the ménage. Casual people usually fasted only the first, fourth and seventh weeks. Fish, however, was customarily eaten in great proportion, and two dishes which include seafood are sufficiently intriguing to warrant description. They are popular Russian dishes all the year round or in particular season. The first is stuffed pike, a cold dish; the second, lobster soup, a meal in itself. In Lobster Soup (Rocovi Soup) Russian cooks mash up lobster coral and add to soup some nicely shaped pieces of lobster meat, boiled barley, chopped hard-boiled egg and chopped dill grass. Stuffed Pike was originally a Jewish dish, but adapted in Russia to gentile uses.

***

TOWARD the end of Lent, as the great feast-day approached, kitchens were the centre of activities. Some dishes took several days to prepare. Unstintingly compounded and magnificently decorated tall cakes were to be baked and iced; quantities of sweet-meats made ready; nuts blanched and chopped; supplies inspected and replenished, for they were to be goodly provender not of one day, but often of a fortnight or more!

There were three absolutely essential commodities—the Easter bread, the sweet *Pash-ha* cheese, and the traditional *Mazurka* or Easter cake.

The bread, or *kodich* is a highly leavened affair, rather sweet, with a smattering of raisins and a top-coating of finely-chopped sweet almonds. Its making entails more labor than would recommend it for an adopted recipe, but its character is typical of Russian cookery.

There is nothing in cookery the world over like the Russian Easter cheese, half confection, half savory, it towers like a white pyramid upon the Easter table, bland and delectable. The quantities in the accompanying recipe seem gargantuan in our ratio of proportion, but it must be remembered that this formed one of the favorite delicacies of a table which might accommodate countless guests during many days. Its name, by the way, *Pash-ha*, signifies "Easter". It is made all in a special mould, of four fitting sides open a little at the top, and pinned with sliding pegs at sides. On the inner side of each, a symbol is cut which marks the cheese. On one, is the cross; on another, the symbol for "Christ is Risen"; and on the other two, flowers. The cheese is often decorated at top with a rose. Before serving, it is garnished with candied fruit and almonds. There are also many ways of making *Mazurka, Easter* cake, from an endless list of fruit. Many sorts of rich and savory meats are prepared to be served cold. Sucking pig, fowl, game birds and highly seasoned meat pastes.

The roasting of a sucking pig is not the troublesome performance it would seem, and it is a preparation of pork which also has a place in Anglo-Saxon holiday fare.

The Russian Easter egg is as picturesque as all the color and vividness which we have come to associate with the native art and costume. Some are dyed, some are painted in symbols and designs, or marked by means of transfer, highly tinted and characteristic. Often they are boiled in pieces of figured silk, and the pattern is transferred to the shell. Particularly in the Little Russia (the Ukraine) the art of coloring Easter eggs was highly developed, and amounted almost to an industry.

Accredited art had a place in the individual painting of eggs in exquisite miniature portraits, ikons and scenes, for gift purposes.

***

MIDNIGHT MASS was celebrated in the Russian Orthodox church on Easter-eve, amidst magnificent full-throated music unlike anything we know in this hemisphere. At mid-night, after the officiating priest, followed by the rest of the clergymen has led a procession three times around the church (in memory of the three days Christ spent in the tomb), the great bell of the church rings out, and the door is thrown open. The priest declares, "Christ is risen!" and the response by the congregation is, "He is risen indeed!"

At this climax, it is still the custom for bells to ring out, and for families and friends to kiss one another three times on either cheek. According to the old ritual, the priest walks around the church for the blessing of the Easter viands, brought and displayed by the congregation in the church yard. The cheese, the bread and a few eggs would lie on cloths or in baskets upon the ground. In the Canadian churches, this is for the most part carried out within the church proper.

Later, the usual Sunday Mass was said. All through Easter-eve and morning, fireworks lit the darkness and bells rang in big and little carols throughout the country. In the garrisons, cannon were fired. Singing, gaiety and holiday making made the night and dawn like day. All this, albeit in the isolated seclusion of a church or a house here and there is reflected in the Easter-keeping of Russian refugees, Canada over.

The Russian Easter is determined in the following manner, according to the old calendar. A movable feast, Easter may be the first Sunday after the first full moon following March 21st. If the full moon appear on a Sunday, then Easter will fall on the following Sabbath. If Easter should happen to fall on the same date as the Jewish passover, then it must be postponed one month later.

Within the homes, tables in the old days, were spread and richly appointed; white cloths, garlanded at the borders, cakes decorated with flowers, real and artificial; with meats and wines, relishes, sweets and dainties, they were laden down. Piled high in baskets or plates were the colorful Easter eggs. Hyacinths, the Russian flower of Easter, scented the air. The celebration was carried on till morning, hilariously gay.

So, through three days of actual holiday, when bells chimed and blended in rhythmic antiphony. The absolutely carefree spirit permeated everywhere. The little peasant girls walked with flowers in their hair; men, women and children sang in the street, forgetting work and responsibility. It was the breaking of winter—the great festival of spring. Often it was two weeks that the bounteous tables were kept replenished for the refreshment of those who "dropped in" and the continued delectation of family and friends.

This spirit, despite all the vicissitudes through which they may have passed, still pervades the keeping of their great festival by Canada's Russian people. In it they preserve an essence of the old life forever dead, in which enjoyment of the great holidays of the church was one of the wholehearted occasions of living.

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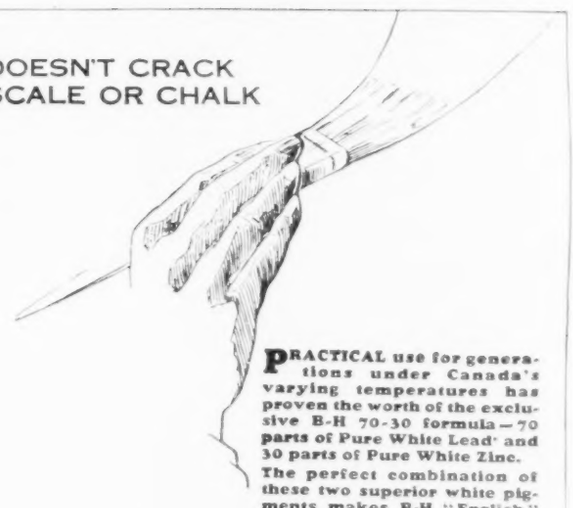

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MUSIC and DRAMA

Cecilia Hansen's Recital

Seldom in a long experience have I heard so delightful a violin recital as that of Cecilia Hansen at Massey Hall on April 4th. Rare physical beauty helps a good deal in any pursuit, but it merely serves to augment the ever-growing dimensions of Miss Hansen's status as an artist. She has played in Toronto on several occasions, and with each new appearance the steady growth of her powers, both as an executant and an interpreter, has been apparent. Miss Hansen has developed a tone of masculine strength and suave, golden beauty. Her technical brilliance—never forced on the attention of her auditors but always apparent — becomes more and more astonishing. The elegance and freedom of her bowing, and the ease and distinction with which she executes the most difficult technical feats [illegible] pizzicati, and double and triple stoppings captivate the listener. With these rare capacities [illegible] dignity of [illegible] interpretative spirit. [illegible]

[illegible]

BLANCHE RING
The American comedienne, who has a leading role in "Cradle-Snatchers" at the Princess Theatre next week.

[illegible]

Hector Charlesworth

Sir Harry Lauder Returns Again

Sir Harry Lauder is now with us once more and [illegible] still going strong. [illegible]

[illegible]

have a strong flavor of the folk-song, and possess in addition a fascinating rhythmic quality, to which he gives full effect with a voice that has lost little of its natural robust tone.

Appearing with Sir Harry Lauder were a number of vaudeville performers remarkable among whom were Alfred Latell, the famous animal impersonator as "Bonzo," the newspaper cartoon dog; Clinton with amazing jumping feats, and Harry Moore, who can tear paper into all kinds of intricate designs in a few seconds.

* * *

Diverting Boarding-House Comedy

C. K. Munro, whose novels under the pen-name of Saki attracted attention in England in the early years following the war, has lately turned his attention to the theatre, and one of the products of his pen in this latter field is "At Mrs. Beam's," a comedy of boarding-house life produced successfully in London and last season in New York, where it was given a Theatre Guild production presentation. Recently it was creditably presented at Hart House Theatre under the direction of Mr. Walter Sinclair, and one found it to be quite an interesting and diverting comedy. It is decidedly sketchy as to plot, but there is excellent characterization and indeed the humor of the piece arises largely out of the familiar types that Mr. Munro depicts.

[illegible]

"Just Suppose" Revived at Empire

The English stock company at the Empire Theatre this week [illegible] "Just Suppose," [illegible]

[illegible]

MADAME GERTRUDE HUNTLY
The brilliant Canadian pianiste who is now winning favor abroad. At her recent debut in London she received the unanimous commendation of the critics.

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Matinees Good Friday & Saturday $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c

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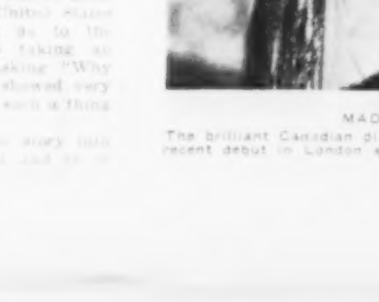
Tom Moore
Chester Conklin



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Toronto Conservatory Trio's Concert

For its last recital of this season, the Toronto Conservatory Trio gave a reading of Schumann's Trio in F Major and Frank Bridge's Phantasie in C Minor. Heretic confession it may seem, but I was more impressed with the latter composition. Both were played faithfully and in fine style by Messrs. Alberto Guerrero (piano), Frank Blachford (violin), and Leo Smith (cello), and the livelier movements of the Schumann, the Molto animato and the Non troppo vivo, were all that could be desired in the way of diverting music; the more tranquil middle movements, however, struck one as rather uninspired, and left one with a feeling of inadequacy. In Bridge's Phantasie there was a vigor of phrase and an impression of something always to be said that held one's attention to the end.

The assisting singer, Margaret B. Hamilton, possesses a clear sweet voice that was heard to advantage in several selections, notably Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Nightingale and the Rose," Bantock's "The Feast of the Lanterns" and Campbell Tipton's "The Crying of the Waters." In Purcell's "There's Not A Swain on the Plain" the singer did not unbend sufficiently to give it the necessary effect of airiness, and one also felt that in the Ballatella from 'Il Pagliacc' a certain placidity of temperament retarded the interpretation. The Debussy "Romance," however, a most appealing piece by this French composer, was delightfully rendered.

* * *

New Symphony Orchestra With Anton Rovinsky

The New Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Luigi Von Kunits concluded its tenth and last concert of this season at its recent twilight and offered quite an attractive program that included Grieg's piano Concerto in A Minor, Beethoven's Funeral March from the Third Symphony (Eroica), as well as two Overtures, the one to "William Tell" (Rossini) and the other to "Masaniello" (Auber).

The Grieg Concerto was made especially interesting on this occasion by virtue of the fact that Anton Rovinsky, soloist with the Chicago Symphony orchestra, was at the piano. Rovinsky impresses one as an able performer, with a gratifying grasp of technique and a fine tone, and if he has a slight tendency to be the conscious artist and to dramatize to a certain extent his efforts—for he is of short build—to achieve when necessary a volume of sound, he is forgiven this by the merit of his playing. The Concerto, which is typically Grieg in its brooding association of the natural and the supernatural, was given a highly satisfying interpretation by pianist and orchestra.

The Funeral March was played in commemoration of the Beethoven Centenary and rarely this season has one heard the New Symphony to better advantage. The deep solemnity and sorrowful emotion of this movement was splendidly revealed. The "Masaniello" Overture and the "William Tell" Overture were both played with spirit, although in the more exciting passages of each the orchestra rather tended to get a little beyond itself. Nevertheless, they were stirringly done.

Hal Frank

THE screen version of "McFadden's Flats," which comes to the Regent Theatre next week direct from an extended run in New York and Chicago, is one long hilarious laugh. The famous old stage comedy has been given a brand new dress, new laughs, and a new lease on life that should give screen audiences a new conception of what can be accomplished in the way of film fun. Charlie Murray, as the hod-carrying Irishman, a big favorite with Torontonians, is irresistible, and teamed up with Chester Conklin as a Scotch barber, Charlie proves one of the outstanding comics of the screen. Edna Murphy in the leading feminine role is one of the most convincing reasons why gentlemen prefer blondes. Then when Dorothy Dawn comes along—photographing as a decided brunette—one becomes convinced that he might prefer her without losing the slightest evidence of his gentility. Other members of the cast who are seen to decided advantage are Cissy Fitzgerald, Larry Kent, Aggie Herring, DeWitt Jennings, Freeman Wood, Dot Farley and Leo White.

"McFadden's Flats" unfolds the story of the troubles of an Irishman who, after coming to America, has ambitions to get out of the ranks of hod carriers and building an apartment house bearing his name in fact, he meets a tight-fisted Scotchman—cleverly portrayed by Chester Conklin, who becomes his fast friend in spite of their wide differences in taste. The son and daughter of the two wrangling friends fall in love with one another, permitting the unfolding of an entrancing story of young love with a complication sandwiched in that neither had expected.

GILDA GRAY
The exotic dancer who will be seen in her second screen feature, "Cabaret" at the Uptown starting on Saturday.

THE fifth presentation of "The St. Matthew Passion" of Bach in Convocation Hall is one of the significant musical events of the Easter season taking place on Tuesday, April 12th, at 8 p.m., under the joint direction of Dr. Ernest MacMillan and Mr. Richard Tattersall.

This great work has been produced in Toronto under the same direction for four successive seasons, and has become one of the most distinguished musical events of the year. The forthcoming production, in many respects, will be even finer than its predecessors.

The Chorus will comprise about one hundred and fifty voices, and will include the Choir of Old St. Andrew's Church and many past and present members of the Choir of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church.

A special feature this year will be the addition to the choral forces of a choir of fifty boys from Upper Canada College, trained under the direction of Mr. Tattersall; they will sing the chorale in the opening chorus and one or two additional chorales.

Mr. Alfred Heather will sing the part of the Evangelist, Mr. J. Campbell-McInnes that of Christus. Mr. Richard Tattersall will preside at the organ. Dr. Healey Willan at the cembalo. Dr. Ernest MacMillan will conduct.

A double orchestra, playing Bach's original accompaniment, will include the members of the Hart House String Quartet, and a large number of other distinguished musicians.

* * *

AT St. James's Cathedral last week "The Solitudes of the Passion: A Passiontide Cantata for Solo Voices and Chorus, With Hymns for Choir and congregation," was given by the cathedral choir of men and boys, with Dr. Albert Ham, composer of the music, at the organ. The work, which is of traditional simplicity, is highly effective in its suggestion of the dignity of religious emotion, and was rendered with a sincerity of devotional feeling that was quite appealing.

* * *

EDWARD JOHNSON, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will after completing his Metropolitan season go on tour with the company, appearing in Baltimore, Washington and Atlanta, making his first Atlanta appearance in the first production there of Puccini's "Turandot," singing his first performance of the leading tenor role of Calaf.

He will make festival appearances in Cincinnati May 3 and 7, and in Cleveland May 4, 5 and 6. On May 24 he will sing with the Chicago Symphony in the Evanston, Ill., Festival after a concert appearance in Toronto May 17.

(See Also Page 14)

CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE TORONTO—HAVELOCK—TWEED CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing Thursday, April 14, eastbound, and Friday, April 15th, westbound, trains now operating from Toronto 5.10 p.m. and from Havelock 6.40 a.m. daily except Sunday, will operate through between Toronto and Tweed. Eastbound train will arrive Tweed 10.10 p.m. and westbound train will leave Tweed 5.30 a.m.

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Well-known operatic mezzo-soprano, of Montreal, who is making a tour of Western Canada, during which she will sing French-Canadian chansons or folk-songs, both in English and in French, the former being translations by J. M. Gibbon, of the Canadian Pacific Railway publicity bureau. Mde. Brault is herself of French-Canadian descent, having ancestors who fought under Col. de Salaberry against the American invasion of Canada 1813, and has a very wide repertoire of English, French and Italian songs.

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1867 · DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES · 1927

The text in this book reproduced here is from "The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal," by Beckles Willson. Cassell & Company Limited, London.

CRAIGELLACHIE—Symbol and slogan of romance and achievement—of stubborn fight and ultimate victory.

As Sir Donald Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona, drove the iron spike that linked the rails from Atlantic and Pacific, he symbolized the spirit of an old Scottish chieftain. The clans of the indomitable MacKenzies, McTavishes, Stuarts and McGillivrays; the Frasers, Finlaysons, McLeods and McLauchlins, with all their fighting traditions, seemed to "stand fast" behind him as his blows resounded through the solemn mountain pass.

What wonder that Great Britain's Queen that night cabled her congratulations on the completion of a work which Her Majesty regarded as "of great importance to the whole British Empire."

The task of driving this final spike was allotted to Lord Strathcona as a tribute to his faith and his loyalty to the vision of a great transcontinental railway. Had he not poured his personal wealth into the undertaking when the Government assistance had proved inadequate?

His spirit, and the ideals of those other Titans with whom he was associated, are alive today in the hearts of his successors, who likewise cherish high aspirations for the world mission of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Craigellachie, the name of the station near which the last spike was driven, is named after one of the wildest and loveliest of the glens of Scotland and "Stand fast Craig Ellachie," the historic battlecry of this clan, was the message cabled by George Stephen (Lord Mount Stephen) to his fellow directors in one of the financial crises of the railway's early history.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
IT SPANS THE WORLD

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The Spanish Journey
By Julius Meier-Graefe
It is impossible to classify this book. It is not a travel narrative; neither is it made up of essays on the art treasures of the old Spanish cities. The charm of the diary is in every page, and so also, is the assured frankness and considered opinion of the renowned art critic.
[illegible] Meier-Graefe went to Spain to worship at the shrine of Velasquez and he discovered El Greco. So he has contrasted the two great artists as he came to know them in their work. [illegible] his art criticisms are the vivid accounts of his travels through [illegible] and Catalonia.
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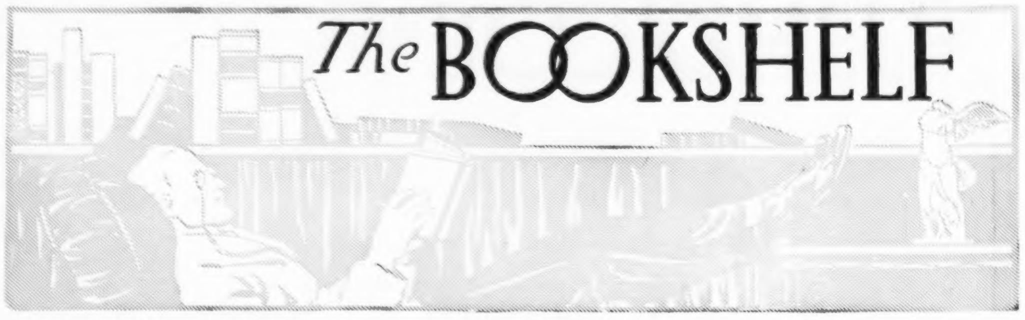


The BOOKSHELF

AN ENGLISHMAN BY CHOICE

"Henry James: Man and Author" by Pelham Edgar; Macmillan, Toronto; 351 pages; $3.

HENRY JAMES' books are for intellectual aristocrats, and Professor Edgar does nothing to assist them toward the vulgarity of being popular. James was a great literary artist, and Professor Edgar is his ardent admirer; but this book, far from being likely to gain readers for "The Wings of the Dove" and "The Golden Bowl", may well kill any tentative desire to seek out any of their author's productions. This sad result has been achieved by the use of [illegible] methods. Instead [illegible] broader treatment that would have made the subject more attractive, and more readily understood through the employment of a clearer outline.

What the reputation of Henry James needed was [illegible]

[illegible] or any other voluminous fiction writer reduced to a wearisome continuation of synopses, and add to the imaginary fatigue the factor that style and treatment counted for more with James than with most novelists, and, working wholly within one social class there is less than ordinary variety of subject matter! Professor Edgar himself judiciously mentions the "circumscribed range of ideas" and "the meagreness of the general reflections upon life" (p. 301).

But—and here is the catch—into those synopses has been interjected the whole critical content of the book.

The Reader's Guide
"When a new book comes out I read an old one."
—Samuel Rogers.

133. MODERN AMERICAN POETRY. Selected by Conrad Aiken. This little pocket-size book of 367 pages contains poems by Emily Dickinson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Anna Hempstead Branch, Amy Lowell, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Alfred Kreymborg, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Williams, John Gould Fletcher, "H. D.", T. S. Eliot, Conrad Aiken, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Maxwell Bodenheim. The choice is very personal. For instance Miss Millay is represented by one selection and Mr. Bodenheim by six; and Mr. Kreymborg has twelve numbers to Mr. Frost's eight; so the book is not going to please everybody as a final anthology of contemporary American verse. But, between the fifteen poets included, one does get a pretty clear idea of the present free verse movement in the United States—more quickly and cheaply than by buying thirty or forty individual volumes—and to that extent the book is useful. For Arthur Davison Ficke, William Ellery Leonard, Egar Lee Masters, Carl Sandburg, and others, one must look elsewhere. One also wonders why Miss Dickinson (who is neither modern nor free) should find place. However—the book is available in "The Modern Library," 71 West 45th St., New York, at $1.

[illegible] Not for a moment is there any hope of escaping the [illegible] ... Not a bit of it. [illegible]

[illegible]

up for analysis two or three times in different places. The shrewdness of the comment or comparison always justifies itself, and the book cannot be rearranged on simpler lines, but the agility of mind constantly required in leaping from youth to old age, and between the illustrious man's several residences on two continents, and back and forth among the whole shelf of his printed works, makes the reading a somewhat exacting business.

It is not too much to ask that there should have been one chapter solely devoted to James' artistic aims and methods and his place and significance in literature. Had there been, I should have been happy to report Professor Edgar's general conclusions, but, not suspecting the omission, I failed to take notes, and back into that mass of synopses I decline to go, though it is my intention to profit by my reading by familiarizing myself with "The Spoils of Poynton" and other pieces, which I have heretofore neglected, and which Professor Edgar's emphasis makes me curious about, and even eager to explore.

* *

AS to the "life", three points struck me. One was the information that the marked change in James' style synchronized with his settling at Rye. The second was the author's delicate handling of the matter of James' naturalization in England, as though he feared to offend American readers. The blunt truth, which the book avoids, is that James, having lived nearly 40 years in England, saw most questions from the English standpoint, and the failure of the United States to enter the war promptly so humiliated him that, after waiting a year or so he applied for naturalization. Premier Asquith was one of his sponsors, Sir Edmund Gosse another, and the personal distinction of the applicant was such that the King cut short the usual formalities, accepted the allegiance of James, and immediately enquired whether he would accept a knighthood. When this tentative offer was declined, he was accorded the Order of Merit which Hardy now wears.

The third point is the [illegible] of the interesting facts about the origin of "The Author of Beltraffio", the tale of a "distinguished author" who actually was James' close friend, Robert Louis Stevenson, and the consequence of publication was that James felt himself unable to act under Mrs. Stevenson as Stevenson's literary executor as the will directed.

To those who desire to make the acquaintance of this truly great master of fiction I would recommend, as a preliminary to the study of Professor Edgar's book, the reading of the 40 pleasant, concise and instructive pages on James in Sir Edmund Gosse's "Aspects and Impressions". Thus fortified, the reader may be encouraged to undertake the dense and more serious study to which Professor Edgar must have devoted many years of faithful work. I close the [illegible] book [illegible] with the deepest admiration for its universally high critical qualities of intelligence, fairness, thoroughness and profound insight.

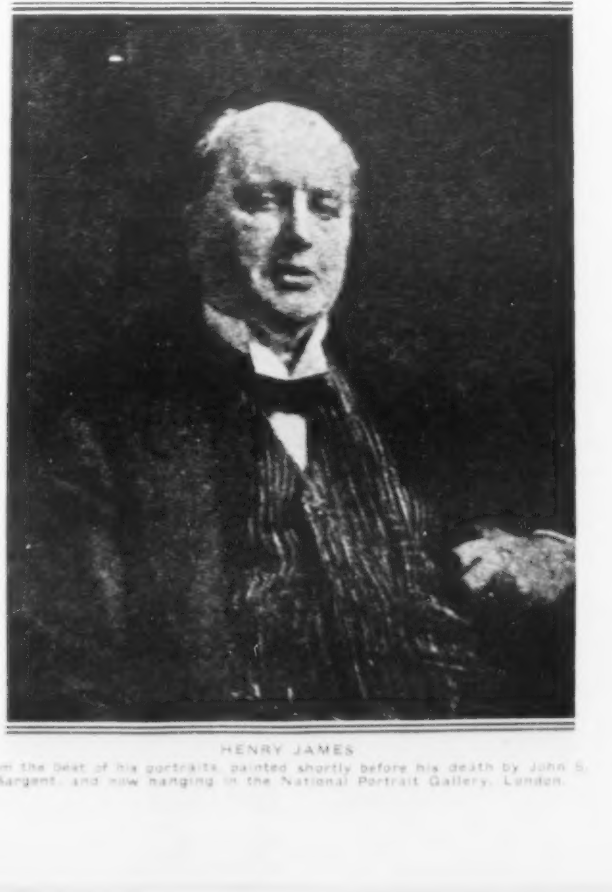
* * *

MODES OF THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE

"Printing Ink: A History, with a Treatise on Modern Methods of Manufacture and Use" by Frank B. Wiborg; Musson, Toronto; 259 pages; $4.

MR. WIBORG, co-founder with [illegible] compile the small encyclopaedia covering a subject he has every reason to know well, remarks that a practical ink-maker in 1824 wrote such a book, and that it is now completely out of date, and further that the present methods of ink manufacture are being improved so rapidly that a work of this kind may now expect to find itself obsolete within five years. Undaunted by this prospect of early oblivion, the author has here gathered records that must make his book an invaluable source of data and suggestions for later historians, especially as he intends to issue a revised edition next year, incorporating all the corrections found necessary in the meantime.

Two-thirds of the book is devoted to modern manufacturing methods and this section will be an authority for printers, as during 50 years in the business Mr. Wiborg has proved himself a master of his trade. This section may well stand beside the chapters on the cutting of type-faces



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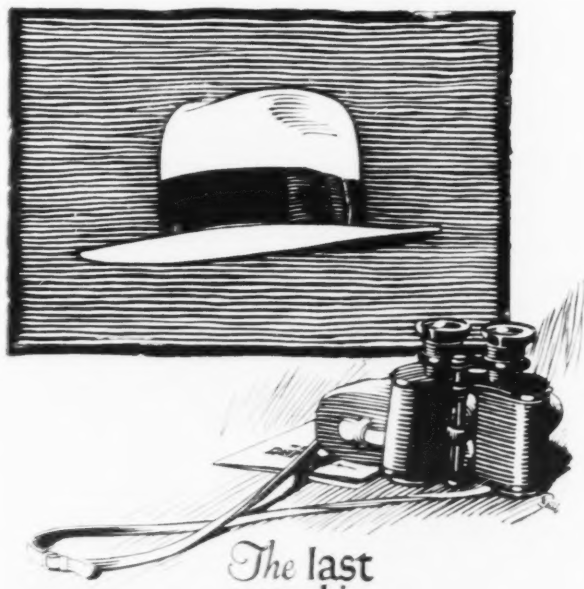

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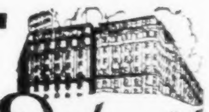

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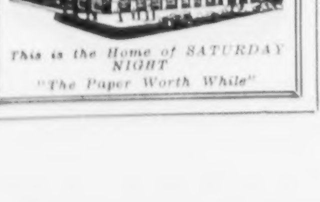

This is the Home of SATURDAY NIGHT "The Paper Worth While"

in Mr. Orcutt's "In Quest of the Perfect Book."

Ordinary readers, however, will find more entertainment, if less precise information, in the first third, which is given over to a summary of the opinions of ancient authors and the findings of modern research as to the origin of printing ink. Mr. Wiborg starts with the sound theory that civilization sprang from the transmission of ideas by means of symbols inscribed on durable and easily portable material. Until the material had been found, the method of inscription was of secondary importance. Thus the Egyptians had pen, ink and papyrus in the 13th century B.C., but as the papyrus was quite perishable, no one thought to make ink with the most lasting properties.

Rag-paper, the required substance, was invented in China in 105 A.D. Till then Chinese books had been made of split bamboo sticks laced together at the edges with cord, and carrying writing on one side only. Such books being relatively heavy, and bulky, and easily destroyed, the ink used was of a kind that might be washed off; and it was more than a hundred years after the invention of rag-paper that a durable ink was made. This is what is to-day, in the Occident, improperly called "India" ink. The author points out that while we know the name of the inventor of rag-paper, we do not know the name of the inventor of good ink for the reason that ink was not the invention of one mind, but the fruit of many minds, as it remains to this day — manufacturers all over the world, and in all ages (never more frequently than now) continually altering the process by slight modifications.

As later, at the time of the European Renaissance, the use of ink soon made great changes in Chinese culture. In the sixth century A.D., under the Sui dynasty, when printing first became known, the imperial library contained some 37,000 books." Mr. Wiborg credits the Arabs with being the transmissive agents of the new craft from China to Europe.

* * *

GLORIOUSLY TIGHT

"Mr. Gilhooley" by Liam O'Flaherty; Nelson, Toronto; 288 pages; $2.

FOR drunkenness, Mr. Gilhooley surpasses the record of any other hero in fiction. The second sentence in the book reads: "He was slightly drunk, having eaten a heavy dinner and finished two bottles of red wine," and that, as I remember the tale, is his soberest moment. During all the great crises of the story—his falling in love, his adventures, his sweetheart's death and his own—his great problem was to remain sufficiently conscious to continue acting in his own drama; and while the yarn is short, it would have been half the length it is, but for the artificially dimmed perceptions of the hero. As the record of a noble thirst, Gargantua himself cannot outdo Mr. Gilhooley. The plot is ably summarized in the poem appearing in this Department today, in view of which I have no notion of framing a formal review, but merely adding a remark or two —for instance, to say that when our contributor states the novel "shows the effect of man's amours on man's habitation" he might better have put it "the effect on man's amours of man's inebriation".

Nelly was drunk, too, especially when she had better have remained sober; it led to a lot of trouble. And Mr. Gilhooley's friends and enemies, impartially and without memorable exception, were drunk habitually. As a brilliant realist, Mr. O'Flaherty is giving us an intimate picture of life in Dublin; and the book explains to me what formerly has always seemed mysterious, namely, the reason why George Bernard Shaw is a total abstainer from alcoholic beverages. Mr. Shaw, by the way, admires O'Flaherty's work extremely, and no wonder, since he makes graphic sufficient reason for any Irishman's signing the pledge.

Let it not be understood that this is a wicked book. Beside Elmer Gantry (Sinclair Lewis's latest creation), Mr. Gilhooley is a paragon of virtue. He stuck to one woman and was kind and well intentioned; and if he could have remained sober long enough to attend to business I have no doubt he would have made Nelly very happy.

Nor must I be thought to be making fun of Mr. O'Flaherty's powers, for which I have great respect. He is the only new Irish writer of genius I have discovered since the advent of James Stephens. The life depicted with a realism as brutal as it is stimulating is that of the idle, dissolute city dweller at the time of the Revolution (which resulted in the erection of the Free State); and it is masterly. It is utterly sordid, despite the pathetically pure flame of Mr. Gilhooley's passion; but because O'Flaherty has the gift of telling a story, his book is powerful, vital, and compelling.

William Arthur Deacon

LIAM O'FLAHERTY
With his goats, taken last summer at his cottage at Glencree. His novel, "The Informer" has been awarded the James Tait Black Prize as the best novel of 1925, and has also been placed first on the selected list for the French "Femina Vie Hereuse" Prize. The Royal Irish Academy, about to found an Academy of Letters, offered G. B. Shaw the Presidency. He replied: "Yes, on condition that Liam O'Flaherty, James Joyce and Lenox Robinson are not penalized," so the Academy scheme fell through.

"Mr. Gilhooley" by Liam O'Flaherty
(with apologies).

Now Synge, all ye Irish! all Dublin reJoyce!
For Liam O'Flaherty has given voice
To your thoughts and your secrets; and calmly and coolly
Has taken for hero a Mr. Gilhooley.
The theme of this novel—a great innovation—
Is the effect of man's amours on man's habitation.
How the hero, by ardour and love quite compelling
Is forced into moving from dwelling to dwelling.
But 'tis sad to relate, and it seems almost morbid.
As the quarters grew finer, the emotions grew sordid.
Had the characters all been confined to a hovel
One cannot but feel there'd have been no such novel.
But first, the love interest. Gilhooley one night

(Continued on Page 12)

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Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE BOOKSHELF, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto.
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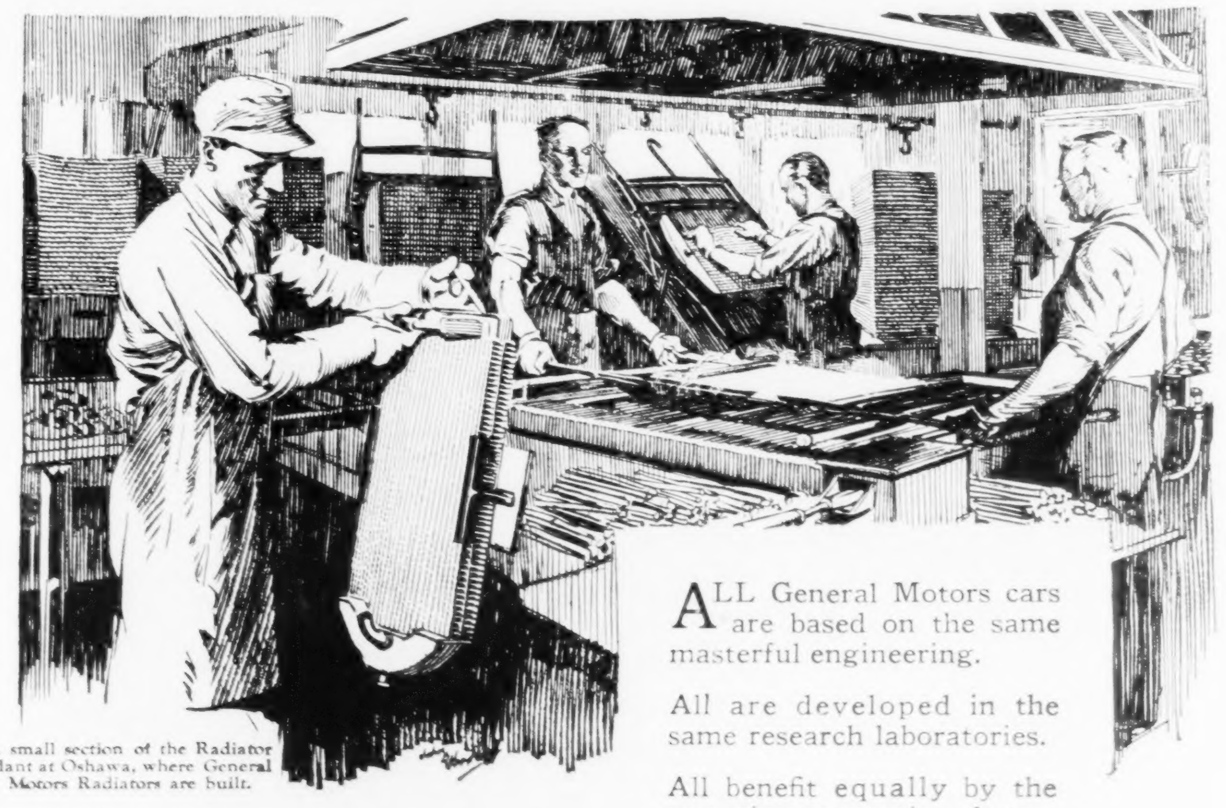

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— as you wave a last farewell

Your friends on shore will return to drab, familiar tasks. For you on shipboard, bound for Europe, will unfold an enchanted world—days to follow stored with new delights, ROMANCE.

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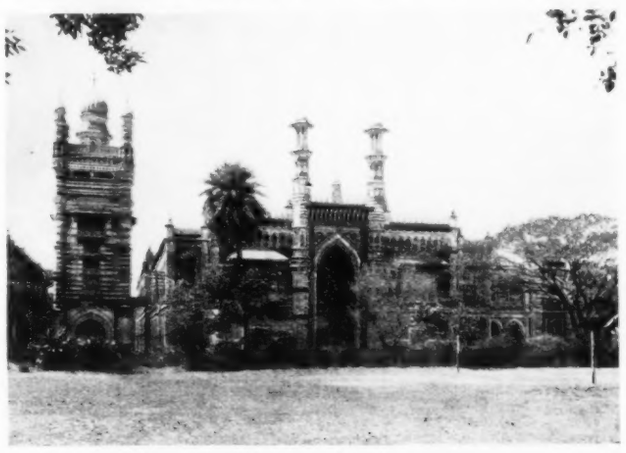
SUMMER COTTAGE at Garryowen
LAKE OF BAYS, ONTARIO
Living room with fireplace, four bedrooms, large sleeping porch, eight beds, Kitchenette furnished. Electric light, hot and cold running water, bathroom, lavatory, washroom upstairs. Delco plant, boathouse, Disappearing Propeller launch and canoe. Five hundred yards from Garryowen Dining Room. Camp furnished except linen and bed covers. Rental $450.00.
Apply: Dr. G. R. DEACON, Stratford

Travel Problems

by The Globe-Trotter

WITH the summer comes the call of the great out-of-doors. Bracing winds are whispering through the pine trees of northern lakes, tiny wavelets lap alluringly along smooth beaches; monster trout lie dreaming in the shadows beside the white waters, awaiting the coming of the sportsman.

These are the days when travel pamphlets are wistfully thumbed, when office routine is brightened by the thoughts of the days that are to come, and when dreams wander through the by-ways of new lands. The holiday pilgrimage is under way.



THE CHEPAUK PALACE, MADRAS
This handsome building was formerly the palace of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, which came under British rule in 1801 and now forms part of the governorship of Madras. The district abounds in temples, some of great age and beauty.

For health, for recreation, and for education, the world is turning to travel.

Fortunate is the present-day traveller, or "tourist", as he has come to be known. Compared with those of his predecessor of even ten years ago, his troubles are non-existent. Mighty agencies have explored and discovered the resources, accommodations, limitations, prejudices and peculiarities of almost every known land. No longer need the prospective traveller worry about transportation, food or lodging, no matter where he contemplates voyaging.

This year, as never before, Canadians are preparing to welcome the visiting thousands who are discovering the playgrounds of the north. No irksome regulations stand in the way of the tourist. Dominion and Provincial Governments, transportation companies and many associations are combining their efforts to make his path smooth. Excellent motor highways, flanked by comfortable tourist camps, lead throughout the country; even the unspoiled wilderness is reached, without inconvenience, by Canadian railways, while for water trips the lakes and rivers of Canada are without equal in the world.

Ontario contains innumerable playgrounds in infinite variety. The province is bounded by great lakes and mighty rivers which in themselves would suffice for the summer entertainment of millions, in addition to which there are myriads of smaller lakes and rivers situated in practically every part of the province. Available to the public is every variety of resort except high mountain ranges and tidewater summering places. However, Ontario is not without its high, rugged hills and the Great Lakes are as majestic as the sea, and to the human eye as boundless. Motor roads touch every great Canadian waterway in the province and give access to fashionable resorts and to great stretches of the Northern wilderness. From the St. Lawrence in the east to Lake of the Woods in the west, and from the United States boundary to Hudson Bay in the north, there are districts calling for those who love the great outdoors.

The four essentials of an ideal vacation—climate, recreations, accommodation and accessibility—are yours in Ontario. Lakes sparkle in the bright sunshine fanned by the invigorating breezes of the highlands of Ontario. On wooded shores and numerous islands nestle hundreds of pretty summer cottages and scores of resorts—some gay and fashionable, others quiet and secluded. Golf, tennis, bowling, fishing and all forms of aquatic sports may be indulged in in a well-nigh perfect environment.

All in all, from every standpoint, with its picturesque scenery, its historic traditions, its possibilities for pleasure, its accessibility and its splendid motor roads, Ontario offers the visitor a variety of entertainment that can be found in few other countries.

* * *

C. F. S., Vicksburg. Comfortable camp accommodation is offered at Lake Penage by Sheehan's Camp, Mr. Geo. E. Brown, manager, and Bonnieview Kamp, Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, manager. Post office address in each case is White Fish, Ontario. These gentlemen will gladly supply any information of a local nature concerning Lake Penage or its outlying waters, and arrange for guides, outfits and canoes if desired. June 16.

* * *

"Excess Baggage", Halifax. It is just those few extra articles which could have been left behind that turn the scales when baggage is being weighed. The baggage man has an eye for figures, an eagle optic, that seems to say when weighing is in process: "Did you all have to sit on the trunk to lock it?" Eliminate! That is the word to keep in mind when packing. It is always the unnecessary trifles that keep the lid from shutting down. Select your baggage to suit your trip. Excess baggage is only really necessary when you make such purchases as life-size souvenir elephants, replicas of the Taj Mahal, or the odd sphinx or pyramid.

* * *

A. W., Barrie. For this coming summer there have been arranged several all-expense tours to the West and back, and these tours have been so planned that they include in their itineraries all the most important towns along the line, also visits to the beauty spots in the Rockies. If you

Church Shoes Retain Their Shape

For hundreds of years the Hall Mark of the British Goldsmiths Company has attested the purity of gold and silver articles.

Likewise, for three generations, has the name "Church" branded on Shoes been a guarantee of supreme quality and craftsmanship. Look for the "Church" Hall Mark on your next pair of shoes.

After months of comfortable wear the lines of a Church shoe remain clean, distinctive—just as they were when you first put them on.

Church Shoes are carefully made by studied craftsmen to this end. Because of this care, too, they fit with the snugness and comfort of a glove throughout a long life.

Latest models in Black and Brown are shown by most high class dealers in Canada and the United States.

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The "Church" Shoe

is obtainable in Toronto exclusively at Simpson's. English made, they are sound in construction, comfortable to wear and attractive in appearance.

Street and Second Floors.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

Wm. A. Rogers, Limited

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926.

Statement of Profit and Loss

Profits for the year before providing for Depreciation and Federal Taxes			$271,211.76
Deduct:			
Provision for Depreciation of Plants			111,175.20
Net Profits before deducting Federal Taxes			$160,036.56
Deduct:			
Provision for Federal Taxes payable in 1927 on 1926 earnings			21,000.00
Net Profits for year			$139,036.56
Dividends:			
Dividends on Preference Stock for the Current Year at the rate of 7% per annum		$78,596.00	
Dividend on Preference Stock of 1¾% on account of arrears		19,649.00	
			98,245.00
Balance of Profits			$ 40,791.56
Profit and Loss Balance forward from 1925			93,114.78
Profit and Loss Balance forward to 1927			$133,906.34

Statement of Assets and Liabilities — December 31st, 1926

ASSETS.			
Real Estate and Buildings		$ 524,480.85	
Property purchased for Employes	$18,769.37		
Less Mortgages thereon	5,218.44		
		13,550.93	
Plant, Machinery and Equipment		1,082,368.08	
Investments in Other Companies		235,901.00	
			$1,856,300.86
Trademarks and Goodwill			850,000.00
Prepaid Expense		$ 41,109.28	
Discount on Securities Sold		6,625.10	
			47,734.38
Merchandise		$1,498,026.76	
Accounts and Bills Receivable		630,130.51	
Cash at Banks and on Hand		185,156.01	
			2,313,313.28
			$5,067,348.52
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock Issued:			
7% Cumulative Preference Stock	$1,222,800.00		
11,228 Shares of a par value of $100 each			
Ordinary Stock	1,500,000.00		
15,000 Shares of a par value of $100 each		$2,622,800.00	
Six Per Cent. Serial Bonds Outstanding		265,000.00	
			$2,887,800.00
Dividends on Preference Stock, Payable Jan. 3, 1927.		$ 39,298.00	
Accounts and Bills Payable		608,939.70	
Accrued Interest on Bonds		6,625.00	
			654,862.70
Reserve for Federal Taxes			50,758.77
Reserve for Depreciation			975,020.71
Surplus:			
General Reserve		$ 365,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account		133,906.34	
			498,906.34
			$5,067,348.52

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We certify that the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities is in accordance with the books of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, and in our opinion correctly states the position of the Company.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH, Chartered Accountants.

Board of Directors:—S. J. Moore, W. D. Ross, E. G. Baker, R. E. Sage, H. S. Duell, C. W. Colby, A. E. Ames. Officers—S. J. Moore, President; E. G. Baker, Vice-President; R. E. Sage, General Manager; W. N. McLeod, Secretary; T. S. Duncanson, Assistant Secretary.

SIR VINCENT AND LADY MEREDITH
Two widely known Canadians, aboard the Cunarder Aquitania, on which they sailed recently for England

have only a certain amount of time at your disposal, this method of seeing the country is well worth considering, but if you prefer to travel independently, I would suggest that you go out by the Canadian National route and return by the Canadian Pacific Railway. By so doing you will cover the bulk of the Canadian Rockies.

* * *

R. B., Orillia. It is more or less a matter of personal choice between the routes, and it depends on the train chosen out of Montreal as to whether it will pass over the bridge. I would suggest that you see either the Canadian National agent or the Canadian Pacific agent in your town who will be glad to advise you.

* * *

E. B., Moose Jaw. For the inevitable cool days, a warm top-coat will be an essential part of your wardrobe. This will be found a boon both on land and sea. Choose a warm coat but not a heavy one, for there is always a chance that you might want to carry it over our arm. A tailored suit, several blouses, two silk afternoon dresses, 3 or 4 wash dresses, and an evening dress will be required. Two hats, one that can be worn with coat and suit, felt perhaps, and the other a soft crushable affair of silk or ribbon for "best", six sets of underwear, six pairs of silk and three pairs sport hose with four pairs of shoes, form the major part of the wardrobe. A black silk dressing gown is a useful travelling garment, and don't forget to include a sweater coat for deck wear.

C. S. W., Winnipeg. No trouble at all. As a matter of fact it was a pleasure to look up the information for you. Here it is with a few notes which might interest our readers.

The South African Railways and Harbors Administration controls the whole of the railway system in the territory known as the Union of South Africa and in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, also the section of the line between Vryburg, 774 miles from Capetown and Bulawayo in Rhodesia. The total mileage of the system is 12,000 and the chief ports of entry to the country are Capetown, Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth in Cape Colony, Durban in Natal and Walvis Bay in Southwest Africa.

Bulawayo is the old capital of Lobenguia, the last great chief of the warlike Matabele, and is a modern town with good hotel accommodation and a white population of about 3,500. The tomb of Cecil Rhodes, 28 miles distant in the Matopo Hills, is supposed to occupy the exact spot where Rhodes made peace with the Matabele in 1896 and added Rhodesia to the British Empire. The prehistoric ruins at Great Zimbabwe and at Khami, supposed to be of Phoenician origin, are of great interest, and some believe Rhodesia to be the Havilah of Scripture, whence was brought the gold for King Solomon's Temple. This is the Rider Haggard country, the country of King Solomon's Mines and of Allan Quartermain's exploits.

The railways extend north from Bulawayo to Bukama in the Belgian Congo, a distance of 1,238 miles from Bulawayo and 2,598 from Capetown. British territory being left at Sakania, 796 miles from Bulawayo. The journey occupies over four days, there being long waits at various points. The Zambesi River is crossed at Victoria Falls, a magnificent view of which is obtained from the railway bridge. From Bukama there is steamer service to Kabalo on the River Lualaba, a tributary of the Congo, on the west side of Lake Tanganyika.

From Beira in Portugese East Africa, a steamship port, the Beira & Mashonaland Railways extend a distance of 673 miles to Bulawayo, where connection is made with the South African Railway System. The line passes through Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, and there are three through trains weekly between Beira and Bulawayo. Dining cars are operated and bedding can be obtained from the conductors on the trains at a charge of 2 shillings and 6 pence per set per night, the set consisting of 2 thick blankets, 2 sheets and 2 pillows.

From Dar-es-Salaam, near Zanzibar, in what used to be German East Africa but is now Tanganyika Territory and under British rule, there is a railway on which a mail train with dining car is operated once a week, leaving Dar-es-Salaam 9 a.m. Saturday and arriving at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, one of Africa's great inland seas, at 11 a.m. the following Monday, with a similar service returning. There is also a slower mixed train each week. Kigoma is five miles from Ujiji, where Stanley met Livingstone in 1871, and between Kigoma and Albertville, Belgian Congo, a Belgian steamer makes the run across the lake in one night.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway, referred to as the Uganda Railway, runs from Mombasa across Kenya Colony, under British rule to Nairobi (330 miles) and to Kisimu (587 miles), the latter located on Lake Victoria Nyanza, the second largest body of fresh water in the world, with good steamer service between Kisimu and lake ports. Between Mombasa and Kisimu the railway reaches an altitude of over 8,000 feet, where really cold weather is encountered at times. It also leads to a wonderful game country, and of course is the way to reach the Uganda Protectorate. Mombasa is situated on an island, the harbor being known as Kilindini or "the deep place," and being probably the finest on the whole East Coast.

I think I have given you all the information you require, but if I can be of any further service please write again.

An Old Time Explorer

SIR JOHN ROSS, the Arctic explorer, who died seventy years ago this week, was a fine specimen of the brave men who did the pioneer work in this direction in the first half of the nineteenth century. Both he and his nephew, Sir James Ross, were naval officers, and the latter, indeed, entered the Navy at the age of twelve, and served during the last three years of the Napoleonic Wars. Uncle and nephew went together on the Felix Booth expedition in 1829, when they were away four years, during which time the younger man discovered the magnetic pole. They suffered great privations, for they had to abandon their ships and were eventually rescued by a whaler in Barrow Strait. Sir John Ross had a similar experience when he went with W. E. Parry in 1818 on an expedition to endeavor to make the North-West Passage through Davis Strait. After the rediscovery of Baffin's Bay, he attempted to proceed westward through Lancaster Sound, but was deceived by a mirage and gave up the attempt in the belief that the passage was blocked by a range of mountains. This non-existent range he christened the Croker Mountains.

An Ambiguous Wish

THE Maharajah of Alwar has left Ireland on the conclusion of his visit to that country as the guest of President Cosgrave for the Dublin Horse Show, and afterwards as the guest of the Maharajah of Nawanagar at his seat in County Galway. On the eve of his departure the Maharajah of Alwar was entertained at dinner by the Governor-General. An amusing passage of the conversation at dinner is related. The Maharajah of Nawanagar (Ranjitsingji, the one-time famous cricketer) deplored that he had invited the Maharajah of Alwar to Galway for the fishing when the fish had not bitten well. The Maharajah of Alwar replied that he had invited "Ranji" to a tiger hunt at home, and hoped that the tigers would do better than the fish.

Delightful Tour "Across Canada" Under the Auspices of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The attractive booklet descriptive of the delightful tour from Toronto to the Pacific Coast via Canadian National Railways to be operated by the Order of the Eastern Star of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, is now ready and copies may be had on application to Passenger Traffic Department, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.

This booklet describes the routing in detail, outlining the many points of special interest which the tour will include, chief among which are Jasper National Park, Banff, and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, and the wonderful steamer sail through the inside passage of the North Pacific Coast from Prince Rupert to Vancouver.

While this tour has been organized primarily for the benefit of the members of the Order of the Eastern Star, their families and friends, it is felt that the opportunity to make such a trip in pleasant and mutually congenial company will undoubtedly appeal to members of the various Masonic bodies in the Province, and a cordial invitation to join the party has therefore been extended to such members, together also with their families and friends.

Reservations may be made through any Canadian National Agent.

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LACONIA N.Y. May 7, June 11, Boston June 13
SAMARIA N.Y. Apr. 30, Boston May 1, May 27
SCYTHIA N.Y. Apr. 16th, Boston Apr. 17th, May 14th, May 15th

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The Caledonian Games

THIS to the Caledonian Games you should go to find Scotland gay, to find dour faces smiling, to find a true Scottish welcome. Oban, with its bonnie bay; Inverness, fair "capital of the Highlands"; Crieff (near to the famous Glen-eagles); Braemer and Royal Balmoral—these are the famous spots where sturdy, dexterous Scots send stark tree trunks a-somersaulting in keen air, and kilted lads and lassies trip lightly in and out o' naked swords in Scotland's national dance.

The London Midland & Scottish Railway is the direct route to these great annual festivals of Sport and Song—a memory to abide long after Scotland's shores are far behind. The L.M.S. is the only railroad which offers alternative routes: to go to Scotland one way and to return by the other is to see much of the finest scenery in Britain.

For advice and literature about travel in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, apply to John Fairman, L.M.S. Agent, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York; S. J. Sharpe, 80 Yonge Street, Toronto; or any office of Thomas Cook & Son.

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And smoothness is not the only advantage of this Nash engineering achievement.

A crankshaft that "whips" because of inadequate bearing support must eventually loosen its bearings and require expensive shopwork. The 7 bearings of Nash prevent this.

The 7 bearings of Nash also achieve power-smoothness and quietness with no sacrifice of acceleration. In fact, the proper support of the crankshaft decidedly improves the energy and aggressiveness of the car.

Here is another fact to remember about the 7 bearings of Nash:

They have more bearing surface, by actual measurement, than any 6-cylinder engine of similar size and price, no matter how many bearings it has. (Actually 20 square inches more than cars with fewer bearings.)

More than 140,000 Nash owners are now driving the 7-bearing motor. Their experience has been so outspokenly satisfactory that it seems certain all 6-cylinder engines must eventually turn to 7 bearings to compete with Nash in performance—*and in resale or trade-in value!*

When you buy your 1927 motor car be sure to ask: "How many main bearings?" And for better results choose the car that has 7.

Nash offers you this performance-advantage in every single model, no matter which one of the 23 Nash models you choose.

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Lennard & McLaughlins Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, Saskatchewan

(540)

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)

Was wandering home (he was bordering on "tight"),
When a damsel of no common charm caught his eye
And our hero surrendered to love, with a sigh.

Now Mr. Gilhooley resided in lodgings
And, though he knew better, by sundry sly dodgings
He entertained Nelly at home one long evening.
Then public opinion demanded his leaving.

These twain found a place where the people were kinder
And the housemaid was either less curious or blinder;
Stayed a month there—then fearing the coming of Matt
(Nelly's long absent lover), they rented a flat.

Gilhooley had hoped that this flat would be home.
It was love that he craved, not the fire and the foam
Of an earthly lust only; but Nelly, it seems,
Had other ambitions and dreamt other dreams.

Suspicion and jealousy preyed on his mind;
He bought himself weapons, he drank himself blind,
Disillusioned at last, deliberately, cruelly,
He strangled the girl known as Mrs. Gilhooley.

Then out from this beating our poor hero fled,
Crazed by fear, by remorse, by the thought of her dead.
"There is no God in heaven, no hope here below."
Dark waters surged over him — his friend, not his foe.

So Synge, all ye Irish! (Oh, Dublin, rejoyce!)
O'Flaherty tells us with powerful voice
Of sad love, disillusion, to prove he speaks truly
He gives us the story of Mr. Gilhooley.

—*J. E.*

* * *

Literary Notes

THE latest English weekly news contains the item: "Colonel Lawrence's 'Revolt in the Desert' is not only the best seller of the week, but it looks as though it would easily be the best seller of the season."

* * *

SYLVIA TOWNSEND WARNER'S new novel, "Mr. Fortune's Maggot," is the second book chosen by the Literary Guild of America, and it will be issued to its subscribers on April 15th. Miss Warner, whose first novel, "Lolly Willowes," was an outstanding success, [illegible]

* * *

THE American Library Association will meet in Toronto from June 20th to 25th. [illegible]

* * *

ENQUIRIES [illegible]

* * *

A [illegible]

MR. GILHOOLEY
From the jacket of the novel.

HENRY JAMES
Whose name is again to the fore, this time on account of the critical biography by Pelham Edgar.

from bad to worse. It is in terrible need of someone who is not afraid to go after things with a firm hand. Since I have been over here, I have learned that you cannot make people good by legislation. However, present conditions are an outrage to every decent-minded person, and something should be done." New York is unquestionably a very wicked city; but it may be no worse now than when Comstock was raging around it, and his increased horror may be only due to the fact that he now sees many things mercifully hidden from him while he lived. What is really strange about the communication is that Comstock professes to have learned something on the other side. This is the first time a ghost has appeared at a seance wiser than at death; usually it is only too apparent that the intellect has deteriorated sadly, as where Shakespeare once came talking in the manner of Frank Crane.

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

The Revolt of Asia by Upton Close (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York, $2.50). The author is an American authority on Oriental affairs. His book deals in detail not only with the present Chinese situation, but also with the whole problem of White dominance in Asia, which he says is definitely at an end. The book reviews and analyzes the situation in Japan, China, India, Siam, Turkey and Russia. He concludes that Europe is through as a dominant force in the Orient; and hopes that the United States may have the foresight to deal with the newly awakened and thoroughly independent nations on a plane of equality. He says any attempt to stay this continent-wide revolution will bring on a war between the hemispheres, which Asia might survive but Europe could not. The book ends: "It is live and let live. It is tolerance or death." Rushed through the press, the book answers clearly questions about the significance of the Chinese situation which many readers have been asking themselves vaguely.

The Old Countess by Anne Douglas Sedgwick (Mrs. Basil de Sélincourt). A tale of France and of a young man who is deeply in love at the same time with two women—his wife and his wife's friend. An elderly lady, the Countess, takes a fateful hand in the affair. Mrs. de Sélincourt was born in the United States, educated in France, and now lives at Kingham, Oxfordshire, England. During the war she spent three years doing hospital work in France. Her first novel was published in 1898, but she did not gain any success until 1919 when "Franklin Winslow Kane" came out and her most popular book remains "The Little French Girl" (1924). "The Old Countess" is sold in Canada by Thomas Allen, Toronto, at $2. The price is important since confusion may arise through the same book selling for $2.50 in the United States.

Canadian Carols by William Howey (Ryerson, Toronto, $1.50). Collection of verses by a Canadian veteran of the Great War, written in the spare time he has had owing to injuries received preventing him from resuming his regular work as a preacher. Published just before Christmas, a thousand copies were sold, and another edition is due this week. The verses have a close resemblance to those of Edgar A. Guest in their lack of intricate metre, their common-place sentiments and tendency to preach homely sermons. One of the better examples of the treatment of landscape reads:

I love to sit beside the sea,
When all is calm and rest,
Save for that endless rolling swell
That heaves her gentle breast.

The patriotic theme recurs frequently, and the opening lines of "Canada" will serve for illustration of that style:

Land of freedom, land of free,
Land of British liberty;
Son of Britain, land of law,
New land, true land, virgin, raw.

Golfers must not expect mention of their sport in the poem "The Green," which starts off ecstatically:

"The green!
The green!
The beautiful green!
Green of the landscape!
Glorious green!
Green of the valley,
Green of the hill,
Green of the meadows,
Peaceful and still.

It is unfortunate that the name of Canada should be incorporated in the title of the book, because while the poet himself speaks of Canada as "raw," not all Canadian verse is as raw as this—by no means. Regretting as I do to have to find the work of a veteran and class-mate so very, very bad, it is plain that the poet is not to blame. The dedication reads: "To the Rev. F. N. B., who encouraged me."

The King's Enemies by Reginald Campbell (Chapman & Hall Ltd., 11 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.2, England, $2). It looked to me at first as though this author were trying to make his novel summarize the history of England for the past fifteen years—that futile occupation. It starts with the Gallipoli campaign and ends with the General Strike. But on closer acquaintance it seems that he is really telling of the effect of the war on an individual. Ronnie is the typical case of the man who comes through the war alive, but with some nasty after-effects not casually noticeable—nerves gone, hallucinations, etc. Love and marriage go as far to cure him as anything can. Not a bad story of its kind—nothing remarkable about it either way.

Experiences of a Literary Man by Stephen Gwynn (Nelson, Toronto, illustrated, $6.50). Like many other Irishmen, this author is versatile. His book, which starts with his birth in 1864, ends with his election to the British House of Commons for the constituency of Galway in 1906. Wondering why he stopped there, I traced his later history, and found he sat for Galway from 1906 to 1918, when the seat was abolished; that in 1915—that is, at the age of 51—he enlisted in an Irish regiment as private; four months later was promoted to lieutenant, and later again to captain, and then served two years in France. He was an Oxford Scholar, a contributor to many magazines, like the "Fortnightly," and has written about 20 books. This memoir is filled with tales of Stevenson, Gosse, Colvin, A. E., W. B. Yeats, Chesterton, E. V. Lucas, and a host of others who became prominent writers in the 1890's or early 1900's. It is a pleasant book, richly flavored with Irish political doings, and the material used is fresh; the yarns about the celebrities have not appeared before.

What-Nots by Geoffrey Warburton Cox (Ryerson, Toronto, "Chap-Book" series, 60c). Some amusing topical verses of good newspaper comic nature. Several of them were published in SATURDAY NIGHT, in fact, where they were quite in place. In a book such efforts are invariably less attractive. "Ontario Plebiscite Results," for example, was probably much funnier in 1924 when it was written, than now. It tells the story of a rural community in which there were 39 dry notes and 1 wet, and each inhabitant was accusing the other of being in the minority. The verse is the frankest sort of doggerel, more clever in idea than in execution, and these take-offs on the news of the day have more or less point; but unfortunately humor of this type is almost as short-lived as the events ridiculed.

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Match The Commander against the finest motor cars. Note how it idles along smoothly in high gear through traffic jams but flashes ahead the instant an opening appears—5 to 40 miles per hour in 18.4 seconds!

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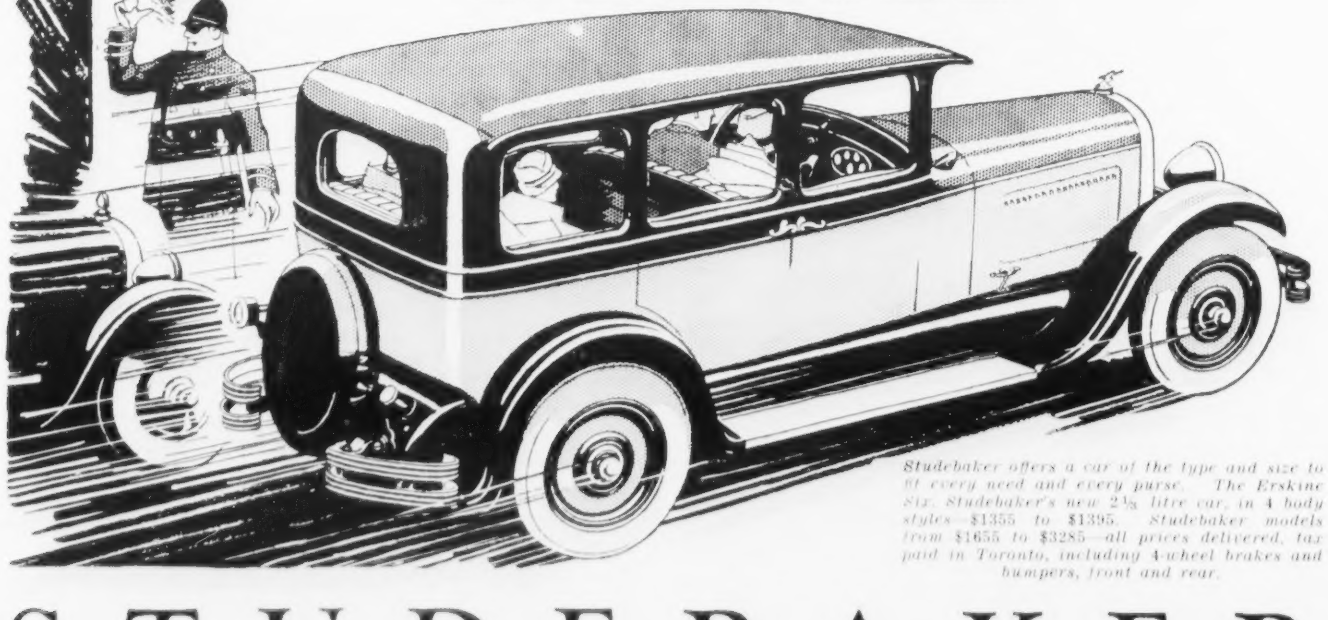

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A New Sport

GREYHOUND racing in the open country is a popular sport on the continent, but hitherto few people in Europe had realized that it might take place in an enclosed space. The new sport, which was introduced from the United States, has caught on over in England, especially since the cruelty inseparable from coursing is eliminated, and grounds are now being opened in many large centres. The first race-course has been laid out at Manchester, and covers fourteen acres. It is oval in shape, and a grandstand with ranges of private boxes runs opposite the starting and finishing point. All around the land is laid out in tiers, and there is a judge's box, a paddock, and a four-sided structure in the centre on which the numbers of the runners, and later, the winners and the official time are displayed. There are enclosures on both sides for the bookmakers. To the left of the stand are kennels for two hundred greyhounds, in charge of trainers, each man being responsible for twenty hounds. The hare is a dummy figure connected with a four-wheeled trolley impelled by a motor, driven by electric contact on the same principle as a tramcar. The lines on which the trolley runs are two feet below the surface, and all that can be seen is the slot through which projects the shaft to which the hare is attached. The speed at which the hare travels can be varied, and some idea of the pace of the hounds can be gathered from the fact that the record for a quarter mile race is 25 seconds, or at the rate of 36 miles an hour. There are flat events and hurdle races, and at dusk the enclosure is brilliantly lighted by electricity. Apart from the facilities which are given for betting, the sport has much to commend it, and no fewer than 25,000 people paid for admission to the Manchester course on one occasion.

The Eastern Way

THE Duke of Sutherland related recently an incident of a visit paid to his grandfather at Trentham by that Shah of Persia who dazzled Europe with his diamonds in the late 'seventies. After dinner on the second evening of his visit to Trentham, where he had been entertained in the most princely fashion, the Shah asked the Prince of Wales (King Edward) who was also staying there:—"Will you take a private message from me to your illustrious mother?" The Prince said he would. "Tell her Majesty," said the Shah, "that I urge her most earnestly to have the Duke of Sutherland's head chopped off at once. He is far too rich and powerful for a subject." East was much further East in those days than it is now. The ex-Shah of Persia of to-day loves the West so much that his devotion to the fashionable life of Paris and the Riviera has cost him his throne.

Royal Repartee

THE late King Leopold of Belgium, hated Socialists and grew impatient one day when his doctor proclaimed the intelligence of Vandervelde, now Minister for Foreign Affairs, but then a violent revolutionary.

"I don't think much of him," said the King.

"Well, sir," returned the doctor, "he has a very high opinion of Your Majesty."

"Indeed, what does he say?"

"That it is a pity that you are a King, for you would have made such an excellent President of a Republic."

"And you consider that a compliment?"

"From him, sir."

"Now, look here. Suppose I said what a pity you are a doctor, for you would have made such an excellent veterinary surgeon. How would you like that?"

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The warm spring sunshine and ocean breezes of Atlantic City will dispel that lassitude brought on by long winter months. Just a few hours on the train and you can enjoy beautiful beaches, play golf, ride, or just promenade the famous Board Walk where smart society each year holds its wonderful display of latest Easter fashions.

There are excellent hotels as well as other choice accommodations, fine theatres, splendid shops, in fact, every requisite for a most agreeable spring vacation.

The Canadian Pacific provides through service to Philadelphia where direct connection is made for Atlantic City and any of the company's ticket agents will gladly arrange your sleeping car reservation.

A CANADIAN WOLF AT BOSTON SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Canada had many fine exhibits at this event, one of the finest of its kind ever held. The Federal Government, the National Parks and the Canadian Railways all sent elaborate displays. The picture shows Douglas Hains, of the Tourist Department, C.P.R., handling a live timber wolf he had brought from Canada.

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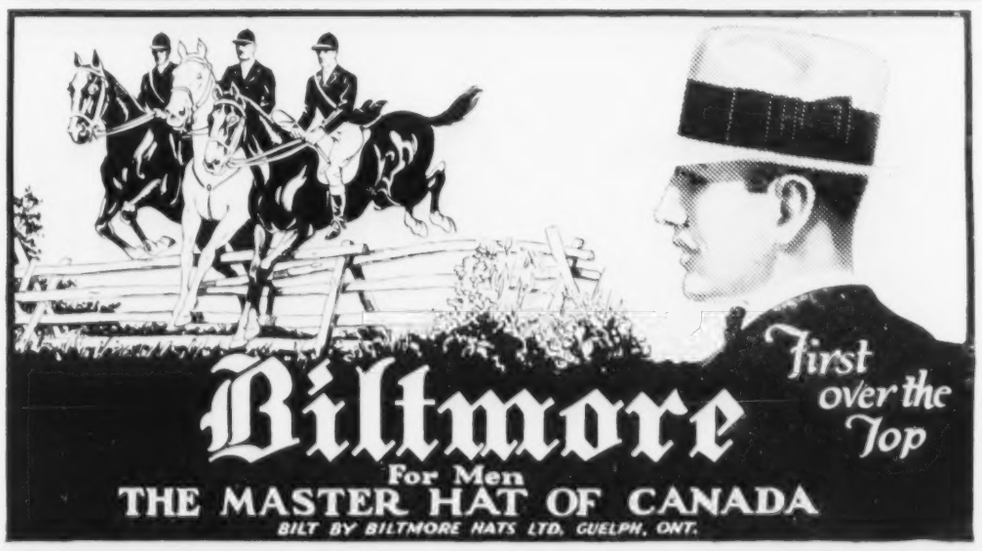

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE LIBRARY

Recently repaired, as explained in Francis Dickie's article two weeks ago. The narrow stair at the back leads to Napoleon's private study. The prevailing color of the library, in which 4,000 books are stored, is brown; and the simplicity of furnishing and decoration is in strong contrast to the sumptuousness of the majority of Napoleon's other apartments.

MUSIC & DRAMA

IT IS Sam H. Harris by arrangement with Hassard Short who will present the farce comedy "Cradle Snatchers" at the Princess Theatre next Monday night, with America's foremost comedienne, Blanche Ring, featured in the role of Susan Martin.

Miss Ring has been continuously before the public since she made her histrionic debut with Richard Mansfield at the old Boston Museum Stock theatre when she was but a young girl attending school. Some of her outstanding successes have been "The Yankee Girl," "Nobody Home," "Broadway and Buttermilk," "The Wall Street Girl" and "Vivian's Papas." Two seasons ago she appeared in the original company of "No, No, Nanette" when it was presented in Chicago.

"Cradle Snatchers" is the work of Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell and was staged by Sam Forrest. It was produced summer before last and ran for sixty weeks at the Music Box theatre, New York [illegible] Boston and six weeks in Philadelphia.

"Cradle Snatchers" is a story of three [illegible]

* * *

MR. JERRY SHEA [illegible] Harry Holmes [illegible] Diamond [illegible] Shea's Hippodrome next week. Harry Holmes is known as "The Diamond" [illegible]

Mr. Clifton is a delineator of feminine types. His types are travesties. Mr. Clifton has been a success both here and in England. Mr. Clifton doesn't specialize in "Fair Young Ladies." His best impersonation is probably that of a scrub-woman.

The proud lexicon of youth must necessarily make record of Dare and Wahl, as those men known as "Two Ambition Youths" certainly have more than the customary amount of success to their credit. At the beginning their experience was similar to that of many others. Now Dare and Wahl are reckoned among the most successful comedians, certainly among those creating the greatest amount of fun—and comedy [illegible] is based upon fun value.

Miss Ethel Davis delivers the goods. Her contribution to vaudeville is called "Refreshing Song Chatter." She has a [illegible] of little [illegible] pins for her songs. Miss Davis is a comedienne.

Other attractions on the bill will be the Musical Hunters, who present "Tune-In," "The Garden of Melody," with Sallis Brothers, Hippodrome News Weekly and an Aesop Fable.

* * *

GERALD DU MAURIER'S great success "Passers-By," written by C. Haddon Chambers, and which ran for two years at Wyndham's Theatre, London, is the attraction for the coming week at the Empire Theatre.

Peter Waverton, a young man of family, fell in love with his people's governess. His righteous family spirited her away, and so we see him when the play opens a well set-up, good-looking man of 27, but grave, indifferent to life, almost with a trace of resentment against it. The girl he loved so well, to the best of his information, had proved herself a heartless jilt. Only occasionally is rare and winning smile breaks through the reserve. This was the part that Gerald Du Maurier made famous.

Being in this condition, his mind falls readily into line with his valet's whimsical interest in the "Passers-by" out in the foggy night. A series of queer fish are landed from the murk of the London street, to be studied in the big, comfortable room.

Oddly enough, one of them proves to be his Margaret. The young man's love springs into flame again. She is near. She, too, has to adjust her perception of the events of six years before. Complications arise, but finally Margaret's doubts are swept away and the play ends in happiness for all.

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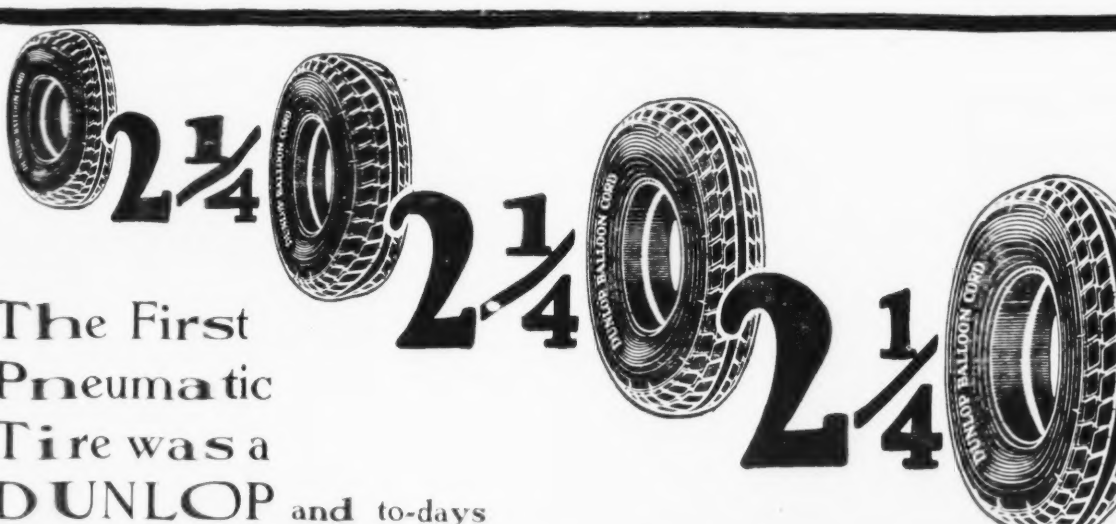

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And gone were but the snow,
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THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO, HON. D. W. AND MRS. BLACK.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE LIBRARY
Recently repaired, as explained in Francis Dickie's article two weeks ago. The narrow stair at the back leads to Napoleon's private study. The prevailing color of the library, in which 4,000 books are stored, is brown; and the simplicity of furnishing and decoration is in strong contrast to the sumptuousness of the majority of Napoleon's other apartments.

MUSIC & DRAMA

IT IS Sam H. Harris, by arrangement with Hassard Short, who will present the farce comedy "Cradle Snatchers," at the Princess Theatre next Monday night, with America's foremost comedienne, Blanche Ring, featured in the role of Susan Martin.

Miss Ring has been continuously before the public since she made her histrionic debut with Richard Mansfield at the old Boston Museum Stock theatre, when she was but a young girl attending school. Some of her outstanding successes have been "The Yankee Girl," "Nobody Home," "Broadway and Buttermilk," "The Wall Street Girl" and "Vivian's Papas." Two seasons ago she appeared in the original company of "No, No, Nanette," when it was presented in Chicago.

"Cradle Snatchers" is the work of Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell and was staged by Sam Forrest. It was produced [illegible] Music Box Theatre, New York, and comes here direct from a two months' stay in Boston and six weeks in Philadelphia.

"Cradle Snatchers" [illegible]

* * *

MR. [illegible] SHEA [illegible]

Mr. Clifton is a delineator of feminine types. His types are travesties. Mr. Clifton has been a success both here and in England. Mr. Clifton doesn't specialize in "Fair Young Ladies." His best impersonation is probably that of a scrub-woman.

The proud lexicon of youth must necessarily make record of Dare and Wahl, as those men known as "Two Ambition Youths" certainly have more than the customary amount of success to their credit. At the beginning their experience was similar to that of many others. Now Dare and Wahl are reckoned among the most successful comedians, certainly among those creating the greatest amount of fun—and comedy repute is based upon fun value.

Miss Ethel Davis delivers the goods. Her contribution to vaudeville is called "Refreshing Song Chatter." She has a group of [illegible] for her songs. Miss Davis is a comedienne.

Other attractions on the bill will be the Musical Hunters, who present "Tune-In," "The Garden of Melody," with [illegible] Brothers, Hippodrome News Weekly and an Aesop Fable.

* * *

GERALD DU MAURIER'S great success, "Passers-By," written by C. Haddon Chambers, and which ran for two years at Wyndham's Theatre, London, is the attraction for the coming week at the Empire Theatre.

Peter Waverton, a young man of family, fell in love with his people's governess. His [illegible] family spirited her away, and so we see him when the play opens, a well set-up, good-looking man of 27, but grave, indifferent to life, almost with a trace of resentment against it. The girl he loved so well, to the best of his information, had proved herself a heartless jilt. Only occasionally a rare and winning smile breaks through the reserve. This was the part that Gerald Du Maurier made famous.

Being in this condition, his mind falls readily into line with his valet's whimsical interest in the "Passers-by" out in the foggy night. A series of queer fish are landed from the murk of the London street, to be studied in his big comfortable room.

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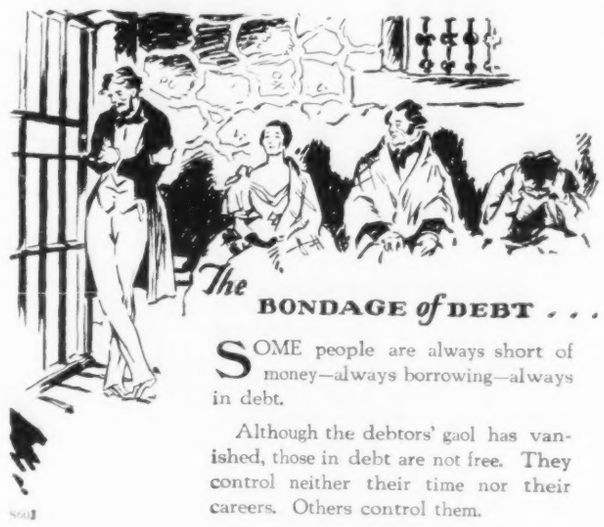

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This oak shield, bearing the arms of the newly created Middlesex Borough of Acton, in England, has been on view in the rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Westminster Hall.

Reforesting in England

A REGRETTABLE lack of foresight is responsible for great tracts of country standing idle while timber is imported at high prices from abroad. It was inevitable that afforestation should have been ignored during the recent war, but there is no excuse for previous neglect. The Forestry Commission is now busy taking over denuded areas all over the country. The policy of the Commissioners is to acquire by long lease lands which are suitable for forest trees, and the conditions are such as to give landowners the opportunity of keeping up their country houses and home farms and their amenities, such as shooting and fishing, and at the same time getting rid of the rest of their land, which may be a burden to them, in a way that is of benefit to the country, as well as to themselves. By a recent Act of Parliament, even a tenant for life can grant a lease to the Commission for a period up to 999 years. The landowner can get a permanent income from the estate for his descendants, and at the same time have beautiful forests growing up around him. With the exception of small areas for the formation of forest workers' holdings, the Commission does not acquire land which is in use for agricultural purposes. But there are very large areas of moorland and heath which might become afforested, and for which the Commission would pay rent at the rate of 2s. 6d. per acre per annum. From the Commission's point of view, the minimum amount of land for satisfactory forest development is from 4,000 to 6,000 acres, according to local and other circumstances. It is not generally realized how afforestation is progressing in the country and influencing rural life. The Forestry Commission's program for next season, which begins very soon, involves the planting of 22,000 acres with over 40,000,000 tree plants. Over 3,000 people will be employed on the various schemes, and it is worth emphasizing that of the total cost of afforestation nearly 90 per cent. goes in the wages paid to men working on the land.

Honors for Maritime Firm

MOIRS, Limited, of Halifax, Canada, long famous in Canada for their confections, have now received international recognition for the exceptional quality of their products.

This recognition for Moirs Limited was given by the Sesquicentennial International Exposition held in Philadelphia last year, who have awarded this firm the Grand Prize for the excellence of their Chocolates, and the Gold Medal for the superior quality of their Cakes.

These are the highest honors for merit within the gift of the International Jury of Awards, a body composed of many leading business and professional men of the United States and other countries, chosen because of their reputation and outstanding qualifications for passing judgment on the merits of the various products displayed. Before arriving at decisions extensive comparisons were made not only between the lines exhibited, but also with similar lines known to be on the market.

The winning of these high awards is an achievement of which not only the Maritimes, but the whole Dominion can well be proud.

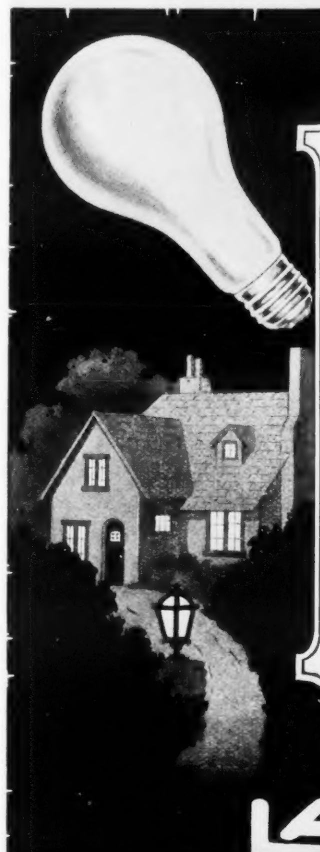
The Unchanging River

THE Thames river, year after year, persists in reminding Londoners that, after all, London is a city built on a marsh, and that the river possesses an inalienable right to overflow its banks. Reminders of the marshy situation of London reach them from time to time in many forms.

The erection of the new Admiralty building was delayed for more than a year because the engineers found when they came to dig deep down for the foundations that they had struck a great marsh which practically covered the whole of Westminster. The Thames Conservancy continues to improve the locks and [illegible] but year after year the Thames [illegible] and [illegible] overflows its banks. [illegible] [illegible] Hampton Court to [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible]

Transmutation of Lead

DR. [illegible] the question of [illegible] lead to gold. Dr. Alexander S. Russell, lecturing on [illegible] recently, said that this was no longer merely the dream of the alchemists. It was believed that [illegible] had been accomplished by two German scientists who had [illegible] "[illegible]" atom of mercury [illegible] a strong current of [illegible] through a mercury vapour. [illegible] chance that this [illegible] one out of every [illegible] electrons passing through the vapour hit its target—the [illegible] of the mercury's atom. The amount of gold in the mercury was extremely small and no one could say [illegible] anything might go once a beginning had been made. Working in Cambridge, Sir Ernest Rutherford had succeeded in making an atom of oxygen with an atomic weight of seventeen instead of sixteen, and this threw light on the process of solution in nature. To produce one cubic centimetre of this oxygen would cost ten thousand pounds. Apart from the bankers' point of view, gold was useless, but if platinum could be artificially reproduced immense possibilities were turned up and we might have platinum fountain-pens and motor cars. The age of the earth which before the nineteenth century was regarded as about sixty thousand years, said Dr. Russell, has been accurately calculated through the discovery that uranium, the heaviest element, derives its weight through its radioactive emanations in five thousand million years; consequently we know that the earth must be at least five hundred million years, and more probably six or seven hundred million years old. Dr. Russell said that radium itself had a life of two thousand years.



Better Lighting

THE new inside frosted LACO MAZDA LAMP has effected a revolution in lighting. Its light, soft and diffused, is nevertheless as strong as that of the clear-glass lamp—far stronger than the old-style outside frosted. And its pearl-grey colour, which takes a delicate tint from its surroundings, makes the new lamp an artistic and decorative feature of any room.

Ask your dealer to let you see it. 52

LACO MAZDA INSIDE FROSTED LAMPS

"For three years I dragged along —*half sick*"

"DAILY HEADACHES—*tiredness that I could not seem to throw off. Then a breaking out all over my body. I dragged along—with cathartics—until I was many pounds underweight.*

"I had read often of the wonderful results others had obtained with Fleischmann's Yeast but for a long time I did not think of Yeast in connection with myself.

"Finally I decided to make the trial. It turned out to be very easy and simple. Today I am a strong robust man. My ailments have disappeared. I weigh 186 pounds of pure bone and muscle and feel a picture of health and happiness."

A. L. Dixon, Dallas, Texas

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST—a food, not a medicine—keeps the whole digestive and intestinal tract clean. The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake remove the poisons of chronic constipation, and restore the muscles of elimination to their normal strength. Your skin clears, your digestion becomes normal, your old listlessness vanishes. You are really well again.

Fleischmann's Yeast is the simple, natural way to counteract intestinal poisoning. Eat it regularly. You can get it at any grocer's. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place. Start today to eat Fleischmann's Yeast.

Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. L-600. The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

(Above) MR. A. L. DIXON *taking "time off" near Dallas, Texas. Once he was not able to enjoy life like this. He tells how easily and naturally he got rid of his ills.*

(At left) SARAH FIELD SPLINT, *Editor, Dept. of Foods and Household Management, McCall's Magazine; President, Sarah Field Splint, Inc., Food Consultants.*

"MY BUSINESS sometimes obliges me to undergo periods of intensive work without a proper amount of rest, exercise and fresh air . . . From my study of food chemistry I had, of course, become familiar with the fact that fresh Yeast has nutritive and therapeutic properties. But, curiously enough, it had never occurred to me to eat it myself until a physician suggested it at a time when I was much run down, and looking even more wretched than I felt. It proved so efficacious in correcting the extreme fatigue and nervousness brought on by loss of appetite that I have ever since taken it regularly when work began to make especially heavy draughts on my vitality. Through aiding the processes of digestion Yeast creates a healthy desire for food."

Sarah Field Splint, New York City

"GIRLS AVOIDED ME because of the unsightly pimples on my face and I was subjected to many embarrassing remarks. It was with great difficulty that I could shave. All this unpleasantness contributed to making me feel very grouchy and unhappy. In good faith I tried many suggested remedies but with no results. I was urged finally to try Fleischmann's Yeast by an old friend who had used it long before it became a national remedy. Accordingly, I purchased a cake the following day. The next day I bought two cakes. After three months I was entirely free of skin trouble just by eating two cakes of Yeast each day. Now my face is no longer disagreeably oily. My skin is clear and smooth and easy to shave. And I have a much better disposition."

Wesley J. Pierce, Richmond, Va.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST IS MADE IN CANADA

This Easy, Natural Way to have your rightful, vigorous health

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal. Eat it on crackers, in fruit juice, water or milk, or just plain in small pieces. For constipation physicians say it is best to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and before going to bed. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

To keep well you must keep your system *clean*—and *active*. Fleischmann's Yeast does both. It purifies the digestive tract. It strengthens the sluggish muscles of elimination. *Start today to eat your way back to health!*

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 9, 1927

Saskatchewan Creamery Companies' Merger

Failure of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries of Regina, Has Resulted in Merger With Caulders Creameries, Ltd., of Moosejaw—Speculation Played Part in Downfall of Co-operative Creamery — Private Company Now Taking it Over Was Successful as Result of Efficient Management and Careful Financing—Government Statement on Situation

By F. C. Pickwell
Saturday Night's Western Representative

THE failure of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries, of Regina, as a huge agrarian enterprise, backed by the provincial government, was responsible for the recent merging of that company with Caulder's Creameries Limited, of Moose Jaw. Complete details were made public during the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature, when it was shown that speculation played a prominent part in the downfall of the Co-Operative Creamery undertaking of the farmers in that province. The result should prove a valuable object lesson to organized farmers, sometimes lacking in Conservative counsel and sound business judgment, in the promotion and management of their own companies. The new corporation will be known as the Co-Operative Creameries and Caulder's Creameries, Limited, with a capitalization of $3,000,000. The Local Government Board will exercise an officially prescribed supervisory power, and Mr. J. A. Caulder has been elected president and general manager of the new company, with headquarters in Regina. The merger, creates the largest co-operative creamery organization in the Dominion, controlling 52 creameries and seven cold storage plants.

The Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries, Limited, was started within a year or so of the organization of the province in 1905. At first instance individual creameries under government control were established, but in 1917 these isolated creameries were incorporated as the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Company.

Caulder's Creameries were instituted in 1910 by J. A. Caulder, of Moose Jaw. About a year ago, on entering the northern part of the province, with the purchase of the Scott interests in Saskatoon, he was joined by O. W. Andreasen, of Humboldt, who started in the Creamery business in 1906.

The Co-Operative system consists of 29 creameries, with which are operated seven cold storage plants, at Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Melville, Yorkton, Weyburn and Melfort. Included with the plants in Saskatchewan is a creamery in Winnipeg, in a rented building, which made some 750,000 pounds of butter last year. The value of these properties is stated to be approximately $1,600,000.

Caulder's Creameries, Limited, owns 23 plants, valued at $1,222,000. Seven of them are in the northern part of the province, and the remainder in the south. Among the most important of these are creameries at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Humboldt, Wilkie and Swift Current.

At a recent meeting of the old directors of Caulder's Limited, in Regina, O. W. Andreasen, who had been northern manager for the firm since becoming associated with it, was elected vice-president, and was subsequently appointed assistant general manager. Mr. Caulder is general manager.

Officers of the Co-Operative Company were J. A. Gregory, North Battleford, president; Dr. F. W. Ball, Regina, vice-president; C. A. Needham, Saskatoon; W. Goulden, Yorkton; Joseph Cochrane, Kerrobert; H. F. Picketts, Radville; W. C. Paynter, Tantallon. A. P. Maclean was general manager.

Officers of Caulder's Creameries, Limited, were: J. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, president and general manager; O. W. Andreasen, Saskatoon, vice-president and assistant general manager. Directors: Sheriff L. G. Caulder, Saskatoon; Alderman James Priel, Saskatoon; Thomas Miller, publisher, Moose Jaw; Harry Stirck, Moose Jaw; George Barr, Shaunavon; Messrs. Brazeille, Gravelbourg; Redmond, publisher, Maple Creek, and Stevens and Robert Hodgson, who resigned vice-president and assistant general manager, but remains as a director.

***

DEALING with the condition of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries, during the last session of the legislature, Premier Gardiner stated that the company had been an absolute failure financially. The profit of $15,000 in 1925 was turned into a loss of $187,000 in 1926, and the total loss since 1921 was more than a quarter of a million dollars. Part of the trouble was attributed to speculating in butter and cheese produce, not manufactured by the company. Sources of the final difficulty were traced back to 1921-22 by the premier. Due, no doubt, to youth and inexperience, the ambitious Co-Op. expanded out of all proportion to the degree warranted by conditions and prevailing competition. The capital investment was increased from $316,000 to $1,332,000, and unjustifiable expansion took place particularly in Regina, Melfort and Melville. Touching on the "rise and fall" of the company's financial status, Premier Gardiner presented the following statistics covering the net results of operations since 1918:

Year	Profit	Loss
1918	$ 75,000	
1919	116,000	
1920	26,000	
1921		$ 86,000
1922		26,000
1923		119,000
1924		68,000
1925	15,000	
1926		187,000

(Continued on Page 29)

Utilizing Alberta's Waste Power

Calgary on the Horns of a Dilemma—Power Group Offers to Spend Six Million Dollars in Developing Spray Lakes Power — Alberta Power Research Association Claims There Would be Economy in Utilizing Enormous Quantities of Natural Gas and Coal Now Going to Waste — Initial Expense Less for Steam

By Wellington Jeffers

ALBERTA, in settling its power problems, suffers from an embarrassment of riches. The case is accentuated in Calgary where important hydro interests are anxious to start on the $6,000,000 Spray Lakes power project to add to the supply already obtained from the Bow River. If this power resource is utilized, the Alberta Power Research Association claims that the possibilities of steam power generation will be definitely abandoned, and it therefore puts forward a number of interesting claims as to the cost and value of producing power from steam in Calgary. On the other hand, if Calgary decides on steam it is not likely that for a long time at least capital will develop the potential Spray Lakes power. Hydro-electric projects have in most parts of Canada manifest advantages over steam-generated power, but in Alberta the wealth in natural gas and coal for which there is as yet no adequate market makes it natural, and indeed necessary, to canvass very closely the respective merits of the two methods. This article is based on bulletins sent out by the Alberta Power Research Association.

The Alberta Power Research Association estimates that in the enormous quantities of natural gas which are being liberated for the oil well drilling operations in the Turner Valley and elsewhere in the province of Alberta, the equivalent of the heat of 500 tons of coal is being wasted daily. This is at present a waste by-product after the gasoline has been separated, and I am told that the reflection in the sky of the burning gas can be seen for fifty miles around. They state that in addition to the billions of cubic feet of natural gas which go to waste in the Turner Valley every day there are annually thousands of tons of small coal thrown away in Alberta for lack of a market.

In its bulletins the Alberta Power Research Association, which is a propagandist for steam developed power, insists that dependability and continuity in power supply are superlatively important. It expresses its opposition to the $6,000,000 Spray Lakes power scheme on this basis. And it insists that no modern city can safely depend alone on the hydro developed power. It mentions Winnipeg, Ontario municipalities, Seattle, Tacoma, and others as having provided steam standby installations to supplement their hydro electric power system. It goes on to say that without its municipal steam plant Calgary would have experienced many interruptions to its supply of water power in past years.

In 1925 alone, it states, there were some 133 such interruptions to the Hydro Electric power supply. Calgary Water Power Co., Ltd. (Eau Claire), producing 75% of its power from steam, has not had a single break-down in its power production for 10 years. Those who believe in hydro power would argue that development of Spray Lakes power as a reservoir in addition to the Hydro Electric installation on the Bow River would enable Calgary to depend alone on hydro power. But the association claims that interruptions would occur in any case and that a steam standby plant would be necessary. In 1925 Calgary paid $281,614 to the Calgary Power Co. for power supply, 80% of its output, and it cost the city $202,912 as well to maintain and operate its own steam power plant during that year. Most of the latter sum was due to standby charges and not through operation costs.

In view of the enormous supply of cheap fuel, namely, coal and gas, available in Alberta, and the achievements in efficiency of the modern steam turbine of improved boiler construction and up-to-date methods of combustion, the Alberta Power Research Association argues that the combined charges mentioned make the price of Hydro Electric in Calgary more than it would be if produced entirely by steam.

It may be agreed that if power supply is not dependable and continuous, cheapness may be dearly bought. But there seems some exaggeration in the statement that every mile over which power has to be transmitted adds rapidly to the chances of interruption. People in Toronto who light their houses and cook from power coming from Niagara Falls have few and scarcely noticeable interruptions. I only remember such interruption in my own house for more than one minute once in the last five years. There is point to the following quotation made from Dr. Julian C. Smith, vice-president and manager of the Shawinigan Power Company, Montreal:

"The capital cost of a water power plant is twice that of a steam plant, and if this cost is high because of high labor costs, the water power plant is handicapped forever. It should be emphasized that the steam plant, as compared with the hydro-electric, occupies to-day a much more advantageous position than it did, say, fifteen years ago. The hydro-electric plant had a high initial efficiency and, in that period, has only made an advance of, say, 10 per cent. In addition it has reached such a high efficiency that it is not susceptible of considerable improvement. Its capital cost has increased owing to the increased cost of labor and materials. On the other hand, the initial low efficiency of the steam plant offered ample scope for improvement and the lower first cost is due to the development of the steam turbine. It is also susceptible of further improvement and that improvement may be confidently anticipated. The capital cost of the steam plant is only one-half what it was fifteen years ago, and the consumption of coal has been reduced by one-third to one-half."

The bulletin analyzes the rates for various hydro and steam power plants in order to show where the advantage lies so far as cheapness is concerned. The average rate for the first 300 K.W. hours for various steam plants is shown as follows:

Cleveland 3c with the cost of coal per ton at $3.71;
Lansing, 3.38c with the cost of coal per ton at $4.15;
Regina, 5.066c with the cost of coal per ton at $7.15;
Fredericton, N.B., 3.8c;
Pasadena, Calif., 1.66c derived from gas and oil fuel;
Springfield, Ill., 3.13c from fuel costing $2.00 per ton.

Against this the average rate for Calgary is shown at 6c where hydro provides 95% of the power and steam 5% of the power at $2.70 per ton of coal, whereas the Calgary Water Power Co., Ltd., producing power with steam 75% and hydro 25%, shows also an average rate of 6c for the first 300 K.W. hours.

The Association bulletins also state that Regina increased her net output by one-third and decreased the actual cost by more than $5,000,000, comparing 1926 with 1923, and that comparing 1925 with 1923 Calgary increased her gross power by 10% and slightly increased the total cost. With the fuel cost in Calgary lower than in Regina it is claimed that Calgary could get much better results.

Capitalization Details of Merged Companies

IN THE re-arrangement of capital and the re-alignment under the merger of the Co-operative Creameries and Caulder's Creameries, Limited, the following table gives the situation and the capitalization.

Co-operative Creameries

	Authorized	Issued	Paid Up
Common	$1,000,000	$811,823	$355,701

In addition to this capital issued the Government has supplied money against first mortgage to the extent of $649,753 and has guaranteed bank loans to the extent of $600,000.

Caulder's Creameries

	Authorized	Issued	Paid Up
7% Preferred Shares	$600,000	$600,000	$600,000
Common	200,000	108,000	108,000
7% Mortgage Bonds	500,000	500,000	500,000
6½% Mortgage Bonds	300,000	300,000	———

The Merger Capital

7% Mortgage Bonds	$500,000
6½% Mortgage Bonds	300,000
7% Preferred Shares	600,000
7% Preferred Shares (Amalgamation)	108,000
6% Preferred Stock (Government)	
Common Stock $355,000 Paid up)	811,000

In addition to these there are the Government Mortgages ranking with the Mortgage Bonds as a first charge. The amount of these, when additions have been made in respect to the liquidation of the Co-operative bank loan guarantee by the Government has not been mentioned, nor has the amount of the proposed Government 6 per cent. preferred, which depends on the same.

MR. C. B. McNaught
Prominent Toronto Financier, who has just been elected a Director of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Ltd.
—*Photo by International Press*

MR. THOS. JENKINS
Who has just been appointed as a member of the Toronto Harbour Commission, is widely known throughout Canada as the principal concerned in Jenkins' Art Galleries, Toronto, Ont.
—*Photo by International Press*

Those Who Choose to be Citizens of Canada

Immigrants in 1926 Totaled 135,984, Sixty Per Cent. More Than in 1925—Expected That in 1927 200,000 New Citizens Will Choose Canada for a Permanent Home — Work of Governments and Canada Colonization Association in Settling Farmers — The Training of Boys for Farm Life

IMMIGRATION to Canada in the calendar year 1926 amounted to 135,984 as compared with 84,907 for the year 1925, an increase of 60 per cent. Newcomers from the British Isles in the period totalled 48,819 as compared with 35,362 in 1925; from the United States 20,944 as against 17,717; and from other countries 66,221 as compared with 31,828. In addition, 62,293 Canadians who had gone to the United States with the intention of remaining there and had been away six months or longer, returned to Canada to make permanent domicile, as compared with 39,987 so returning in 1925. It is likewise significant to note that in the last four months of the year the number of Canadians to leave the Dominion for the United States has declined.

The active immigration movement of the year is just opening up under what are generally more favorable auspices. Authorities have expressed the opinion that, with the movement permitted to progress in the same manner, the attainment of the 200,000 figure in 1927 is not beyond probability. This would be approximately one-half of the aggregate of new citizens added to Canada in the year 1913, when the peak of the immigration flow was reached. Considering the openings which have been made available in Canada and the greater degree of interest exhibited in all quarters from which Canada draws immigrants, the increments recorded from all directions in 1926 should be further added to in the present year.

According to reports from England, many thousands have been enlisted to move under the further reduced passages which became effective on January 1st and have been awaiting the spring sailings. Improved prospects for a movement from the United States are reported by recruiting officers in the Republic. There is definite promise of a greater exodus to farms in Western Canada from the middle and North-western states, activity being particularly noticeable in Nebraska and adjoining states. A new phase of movement to develop, with the Canadian tobacco industry coming conspicuously into the limelight, is that of tobacco growers from Virginia and North and South Carolina to Western Ontario. Tobacco lands are moving actively in that territory and a considerable influx of United States tobacco growers is expected very shortly.

The Canada Colonization Association plans to handle some thousands of families and settle them in different parts of the Prairie Provinces in 1927. Opportunity for the farm placement of many families, with limited means of from $500 to $1,000, has come about through the district surveys of local colonization boards. Special attention will be paid to furnishing opportunities for United States settlers who come in with equipment but little money. Incoming families will be placed upon semi-improved farms in developed communities and remain the charges of the local colonizing organizations, who will maintain a supervision over their early efforts and lend assistance in various ways. In addition, the Association hopes to place some hundreds of farm laborers, openings for which have also been disclosed, and who will similarly be encouraged to progress on to farm establishment on their own account.

In considering this supervised and aided land settlement it is interesting to note that independent settlement upon Government homesteads is by no means yet a thing of the past. Filings on Government homesteads in 1926 were 60 per cent. greater than in 1925, and accounted for the occupation of nearly one million acres in the Prairie Provinces. Total homestead filings in 1926 were [illegible] as compared with 3,821 in 1925. Saskatchewan led in new entries in 1926 with 2,807 as against 1,903 in the previous year; in Alberta there were 2,212 filings against 1,371; in Manitoba 951 against 420; and in British Columbia 126 as compared with 127.

Government effort to stimulate boy immigration, which has previously been left to certain private organizations and which, in one or two cases, provincial Governments have engaged in, is contained in the announcement of the inauguration of a policy which is designed to enlist the active support of every Government, Federal and provincial, in the Dominion. Under this plan boy immigrants are to be brought from Britain to become the charges of the Federal and provincial Governments jointly. Each province coming into the scheme must set up and equip a training farm for the boys, these to be used as assembly stations. The Federal Government is to make a cash grant of $80 for every boy brought out under the scheme, this

(Continued on Page 27)

Twenty-seventh Lesson. (Taken from Dickens' David Copperfield, Chapter XXXIII, and worth considering by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments throughout Canada, with an eye to seeing whether similar absurdities in housing valuable documents may not still exist). "I submitted that I thought the Prerogative Office rather a queerly managed institution. It was a little nonsensical that the registry of that court, containing the original wills of all persons leaving effects within the immense province of Canterbury, for three whole centuries, should be an accidental building, never designed for the purpose, leased by the registrars for their own private emolument, unsafe, not even ascertained to be fire-proof, choked with the important documents it held, and positively from the roof to the basement, a mercenary speculation of the registrars, who took great fees from the public, and crammed the public's wills away anyhow and anywhere, having no other object than to get rid of them cheaply. . . ."

(Chapter XXXIV). "We must meet reverses boldly," said my aunt, "and not suffer them to frighten us, my dear. We must learn to act the play out. We must live misfortune down, Trot!"

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S SLACKNESS IN GIVING DOMINION CHARTERS

The Edmonton board of trade has become somewhat concerned over lack of action at Ottawa in curbing the activities of promoters, who have long had no difficulty in securing Dominion charters for their various schemes. In the majority of cases these companies could not get away at all, if left to the jurisdiction of prairie provinces. The result is that the western people during the last few years have lost millions of dollars. And yet some members of Parliament talk glibly about their anxiety to protect the public. This concern has not been very much in evidence in connection with the above problem. The Edmonton board officials have requested that federal legislation be passed granting Western provinces the right to restrict the operations of Dominion chartered stock-selling companies. The wisdom of such a plea is beyond dispute. It is a serious situation, as repeatedly pointed out in these columns.

The matter was brought to a head by the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, whose judgments have the endorsation of the Edmonton board of trade. What is contemplated is that such regulations be enforced as would curtail stock-selling operations by a Dominion-chartered company, *unless said company received the approval of the government of that province in which it intended to carry on its campaign.*

At the present time, they declared, various companies operating under a Dominion charter are enabled to employ methods in connection with the sale of shares which would not be permitted, were the provinces empowered to prevent them. Pressure should be brought to bear upon the Dominion government to give the provincial authorities the right to forbid the operations of "wild-cat" companies.

Never was the need for such laws more apparent than at the present time, it is claimed. From information gathered, it would appear that the country is being invaded with high-powered stock salesmen having their [illegible] for selling shares under a Dominion charter. A large percentage of these stocks represent "wild-cat" [illegible] and already [illegible] [illegible] being heavily handicapped [illegible] less than [illegible].

MR. YATES AND BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE

H. O., Toronto, Ont. The British Empire Trade Development Commission, with its English office at 77 [illegible] Street, London, E.C., and its Toronto office at 8 [illegible] Street, is really a high sounding name for Mr. [illegible] Yates. Though the syndicate agreement [illegible] the objects of the Commission [illegible] to be "to develop trade and financial intercourse between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions," its real business is to interest Gas and Coking plants in such Canadian towns and municipalities as can be induced to enter into contract with the syndicate. Mr. Yates has already made this attempt at Belleville, [illegible] and elsewhere and the measures taken have not been such as to enlist the confidence of the investing public. A syndicate was formed previously for the purpose of financing the Belleville experiment, but it fell through, and I am afraid that joining a syndicate for the purpose of floating a company in other municipalities is open to serious speculative danger.

The statement that it is proposed to finance the establishment of the coking plants in Canada by taking advantage of the provision of the British Trade Facilities Statutes needs to be taken with caution. It is open to anybody to apply for such help, but unless the project is very sound you can be quite sure the British Government will refuse the help asked. The statement that Messrs. Tully Sons and Company, Limited, of Newark-on-Trent, England, have more than 150 of their plants successfully operating in Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and elsewhere is, according to my information, an exaggeration. I think Mr. Yates should produce figures of some of the low temperature carbonization promotions in England to prove that there is reason in his estimate that the shareholders may expect to receive dividends at the rate of at least 12 per cent. upon their investment. The talk about returning to subscribers to the Syndicate cash to the full amount of their subscriptions to the Syndicate as well as giving them an equivalent amount of fully paid up stock in the capital of the Company is preceded by the words "So soon as it is practicable after the formation of the Company". You might die before that would be practicable. It might never be practicable.

The Syndicate agreement also provides that the British Canadian Gas and Fuel Plants will be the manager of the syndicate, that it can retain from the funds subscribed a reasonable amount in payment for their services, and that it can expend such sums as in its discretion seem necessary for securing subscriptions to the Syndicate agreement. In view of the difficulties overtaking the former syndicate, I don't see the wisdom in thus giving Mr. Yates carte blanche.

INVERNESS MINES, LTD., IN PROPHECY

A. F., Morrisburg, Ont. Inverness Mines, Limited, have no right to allott shares of stock to you unless you had applied for such shares.

Personally, I would not advise you to purchase shares of this kind, and especially of a company on whose property so far nothing has been discovered which should make the shares attractive to speculators.

I cannot say that such discoveries will not be made, but the high pressure methods of selling the stock are against it. Pay no attention to brokers who try to sell you shares at a certain price, trying to make you believe that you can sell it at a certain definite time, at an advance.

Giving a sell order to Mr. ——— to sell at 50c doesn't mean that it can be sold at 50c, and that there will be a profit of 15c to you. You might possibly be buying a loss instead of a profit.

UNION SALES DISTRIBUTORS ENDS BRIEF CAREER

D. A. T., Edmonton, Alta. The Dominion Post Office Department refused the mails to Union Sales Distributors, Keefer Building, Montreal, Que., and it was a good thing to do. The talk of a maximum return of $1,000 from an investment of $5 marked this Compo Debenture plan for an out-and-out gamble beyond the limits allowed by law. Lotteries are not legal in Canada. I am advised that on account of the action of the Post Office Department the promoter of this scheme has gone back to the United States.

COLLECTION AGENCY OF TORONTO

C. D., Montreal, Que. La Compagnie de Collection de Toronto (The Collection Company of Toronto) is really a long name for an insurance agent at Ste. Hyacinthe, Que., called Mr. Eugene Benoit, who decided to add the collection of accounts to his business as life insurance agent. The word, Toronto, may have misled you into thinking that the head office is in Toronto. There is no such office here, and despite the name I do not think it exists anywhere outside Mr. Benoit's office.

CANADAN ROYALTIES, LTD. STATIONERY VENDING MACHINES

A. H., Estevan, Sask. In buying one of the stamp vending machines of Canadian Royalties, Limited, 12 Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario, you are making a speculation which has some attractive features. The Company appears to have good management, it has a good directorate, and plans have been carefully made which, granting adequate financing, should give a chance for success. It is an easy sum in arithmetic to show that there would be a yield to each investor in a stamp vending machine of 14.40 per cent. if the machine owned averages three sales per day. However, it strikes us that servicing these machines is all-important. For that purpose the company must stay in existence. To stay in existence it must find business profitable. Business can only be made profitable if the Company has a sufficient number of machines to pay the salaries and all expenses of servicing and other overhead items. The company would have to have around 600 machines out in order to enable it to proceed. To get a return on the stock there would have to be about twice that number. I am informed that the directors hope in the end to have seven or eight thousand machines out at work. At this stage you not only buy a machine, but you back your opinion that the Company will succeed in its larger plans.

RAILWAY TO CHINA CLAY BEDS ON MATTAGAMI

Editor, Gold and Dross:—

Requesting information regarding the extension of the T. & N. O. Railroad as requested by the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario. Also the development of the china clay beds and coal on the Mattagami River.

M. D., Lead, S.D.

I do not know when the T. and N. O. Railroad will be extended, but the Government seems to expect to have it extended this year to the Mattagami River China clay deposits.

Mr. W. Douglas, who has been in the forefront of the movement to get these important deposits utilized, says that they will be ready to ship as soon as the road is constructed, which he expects will probably be about six months after construction begins. Mr. Douglas hopes that construction may begin this spring, but that rests with the Government. Preliminary reports by engineers and others indicate great resources, fully bearing out the original article published in our issue of December 12th, 1925. If these preliminary reports are lived up to by later commercial exploitation, the results will be astounding. That, of course, brings in all sorts of questions as to competitive markets and the cost of reaching these markets. These cannot be settled now.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MARKETABILITY

Before purchasing stock in a corporation the prospective investor should learn from reliable sources what chance he will have to dispose of his stock should some emergency arise calling for cash resources, says Better Business News. This factor, which is called marketability, is a substantial one in deciding upon the value of a prospective investment. Can a stock be re-sold? Can you borrow on it as collateral?

The glib, high-pressure stock salesman always answers such questions affirmatively. Why, he will sell it for you himself. He has a waiting list of eager buyers. Or he will loan you the entire par value whenever you need it. These things are often promised and seldom done. Or he will answer them by pointing to quotations in the daily newspapers, which he interprets as a final criterion of market demand.

Current market quotations on any exchange do not necessarily reflect a lasting public demand for a given stock. Mere rumor may create a temporary rise in price which is unwarranted by earnings or the conditions of the

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Under the above heading we issue, from time to time, announcements of any important market developments that we feel are interesting to our clients. This is not a weekly market letter, written under the strain of "What shall I say this week." It is issued when we have something "worth while" to say. Write or telephone and we shall be glad to place your name on our mailing list. Telephone Elgin 1104.

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GOLD & DROSS

business. On some exchanges which do not exercise close supervision, prices may be ballooned to extravagant heights by the manipulations of unscrupulous promoters. In the long run most securities reach the price which is warranted by the sustained business and earnings of the company by whom they are issued. Much grief can be saved by considering these factors before purchasing.

A truly marketable stock has collateral value in blocks of five shares or more. Ask your bank what you could borrow on this security, should you need cash quickly. If the stock will not secure a substantial loan, better get more facts before you consider its purchase.

HIGH TIME FOR FACT FINDING EXPEDITION INTO BROOKS STEAM MOTORS, LTD., FINANCING METHODS

A. F., Winnipeg, Man. *Few shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., realize how little they know of the financing of their own Company and how much they are at the mercy of one man who for good or ill is supreme dictator of four companies: 1st, the Company that makes the cars—Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., Stratford, Ont.; second, the Company which sells the stock,—Brooks Securities, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario; third, Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo, N.Y.; and fourth, Steamer Cab, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, which takes steam taxi-cabs from Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., at prices far under cost to be paid for out of profits, if any.*

Mr. O. J. Brooks is President of all these Companies and his directorate is practically the same in al. The money-making Company is Brooks Securities, Ltd., and the money is made out of commissions on selling stock of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., twenty-five per cent on every share sold. The whole capital stock of that Company was disposed of some months ago, I have been informed, and the high-pressure efforts of Brooks Securities, Ltd., agents, have been directed to re-selling stock which has been turned back to the Company, that is, stock on which one, two or three payments may have been made by the purchasers who then abandoned further payments as a result of losing faith in the enterprise. This stock has been sold to fresh purchasers at the old rate, that is, about twice what it could have been obtained for from Unlisted Security dealers and three times what it is being quoted at now.

The liability of Brooks Securities, Ltd., towards Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., has been only to give it 75 per cent., not of the money collected from the public, but of the money at which it was agreed to take over the shares. They therefore earned a commission on all these re-sale shares, and would have in addition all that was paid in on the shares before the first purchaser abandoned them. In other words, if A paid up 60 per cent. of the amount he agreed to pay for shares of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and then abandoned further payments, Brooks Securities, Ltd., could keep the 60 per cent. paid up, and charge a commission of 25 per cent. on the re-sale to B; if B decided to drop the shares before they were paid for, they could repeat and so on ad infinitum until the shares were sold to somebody who kept on paying up until he owned the shares. But Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., would only get 75 per cent. of the amount received for one fully paid share.

The money which was turned over to Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., was also paid out under the supervision and at the will of Mr. O. J. Brooks. Think of the huge amounts paid out under the heading of Development Expense; and it would be even more interesting to know if the million or more dollars spent in this way is all to be charged up to Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd. If it is true, as is reported, that Mr. Brooks intends to take the machinery now in the Stratford plant, the patents and plans which have resulted from the expenditure of this great sum of money and the engineering staff down to the Buffalo plant, will all the results of the great development expenses incurred at the expense of Canadian shareholders accrue to the American Company which will have no expense whatever in this connection, or very little? Several shareholders have expressed considerable uneasiness to me over these things.

I do not know of my own knowledge whether or not Mr. Brooks intends shortly to drop all his Canadian effort, and I would not mention it here if it were not that such action will be taken soon, if at all; and if it is taken, it will be too late for Canadian shareholders to close the door. Already two Companies whose stock was sold by Mr. Brooks, have had to go to Court to have their stock tangles straightened out and get rid of his personal control. Mr. Brooks is an American; and if he decides to concentrate his efforts in the United States in future none will be surprised. I am not suggesting that he will take with him what in his opinion he has not a right to take, but I am not wrong in view of everything that has happened since he came to Canada in supposing that his views of what it would be legal for him to take to the United States might prove very surprising to the majority of the Canadian shareholders. I therefore suggest that the shareholders try to get an independent investigation of the whole tangled skein of Brooks' affairs; and I would suggest to Mr. Brooks that it would be a fine thing for him as well as for the shareholders, if such an independent, reputable, Canadian investigator could give him and his Companies a clean bill of health. If everything is well, he would have every reason to welcome such an investigation, and SATURDAY NIGHT, for one, would be glad to give the results of such a report whether they are good or bad. In any case, we think it imperative in the interest of the shareholders for independent information to be obtained on the following points:

1st. What commission is paid on sale of the stock of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd.?

2nd. What disposal is made of money received on partly paid stock?

3rd. Why is $50,000 of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., money deposited in People's Bank, Buffalo, under the personal control of Mr. Brooks? If this money is to be spent for the purposes of the American Company, what interest has the Canadian Company in the American effort to pay it for the sums thus spent?

4th. What is the arrangement between Brooks Securities, Ltd., and the old Banking Service Corporation with regard to commissions on stock sold?

5th. Is it true that O. J. Brooks' new Company, Steamer Cabs, Ltd., gets cars for $1,500, which cost upwards of $3,500, and that the difference is charged to development expense of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd.? What other expenses of Steamer Cabs, Ltd., except fuel are charged against Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd?

6th. What charges are made against Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., for Toronto administration? Do these charges include any amounts for the floating of the American Company? If so, why? Should not expenses incurred for Brooks steam cars to help stock salesmen sell stock be charged up against Brooks Securities, Ltd.? If not, why not?

7th. Is it true that there is no programme for manufacturing at Stratford other than the development of the bus when the present complement of cars are completed (I understand it was expected that the Company would finish its 170th car by July 1st) and is it the intention to move over to Buffalo? Is it true that the engineering staff will be moved to Buffalo as well? What will then be done in and with the Stratford plant? Will the bus also be moved over to Buffalo for the American Company to work on?

8th. If the effort is removed to Buffalo, what arrangement has been made whereby the American Company will pay the Canadian Company for the great sums spent in development expense?

9th. What will become of patents recently moved from Stratford to Toronto? To whom do they belong?

10th. What statements have been made to investors in the stock of the American plant by Mr. O. J. Brooks as to patents, agreements and cost of development work?

11th. What is the history of the $24,000 loss on the House Heating Burner developed by Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and charged up against the latter company by Brooks Securities, Ltd., after trying to sell it?

There are many other points that occur to me, but these will suffice for my purpose of showing how necessary it is for the shareholders to get a real insight into their own business, and that of Brook Securities, Ltd., which draws its revenue from selling the securities of and from its control of these Companies.

THE FUTURE OF QUEBEC SOUTHERN POWER

Editor, Gold and Dross,—

Re Quebec Southern Power Corporation

We have just been reading, on page 15 of your issue of this date, an answer to an enquiry regarding the common stock of the above mentioned company, which was recently underwritten by this firm and now being offered by Messrs. Matthews & Company, Limited, and ourselves.

We are inclined to think your comment is based upon the condensed advertising copy rather than the entire circular or the complete letter from the President of the Corporation to the underwriters, which is reproduced in the circular.

You tell your subscriber that current earnings are not shown, whereas it is definitely stated that revenue for the month of January, 1927, amounted to more than $13,000, so that the company commenced the year with earnings at the rate of approximately $170,000.00 per annum.

The operating expenses mentioned throughout the circular include maintenance, all operating costs, insurance, taxes, etc., and are presently running at slightly under $5,000 per month, or $60,000 per year. The two new plants recently acquired will increase this figure, and the amount of $10,000 has been added to the estimate of expenditure on account of operating, maintenance, insurance, taxes, etc., for 1927. These newly acquired plants are small, but have been purchased advantageously, are thoroughly modern, and strategically situated, thus earmarking a considerably greater area than is served at the moment. Further, in the case of the St. Donat plant, the Corporation also obtains the benefit of free storage in Lake Archambault.

We may say to you that estimates of earnings have been prepared by the Comptroller of the Corporation in conjunction with the resident managers of the divisions and *are based on business in the books at present and in actual negotiation.* Developments, since indicate that the estimates were on the conservative side, — the 1927 objectives in a number of municipalities having already been reached. It is reasonable to suppose that, in the light of past experiences, considerable new business will develop which cannot be anticipated at the moment.

Another matter of extreme importance, in our opinion, is the value of the large water power resources. These exceed 89,000 h.p., all held in fee simple except one site of 7,000 h.p., which is held under Government license. They are all within easy practicable transmission distance of Montreal, which is a fast growing city, and you will observe from the map that the lines are already within a few miles of Montreal Island. Of further importance is the fact that these sites can be developed at an ultimate average cost of less than $70 per h.p. thus making it one of the lowest cost developments. You will also note that less than one-eighth of these resources will have been utilized when the present development is completed. The Corporation's new charter gives it much greater powers, not the least being the right to serve in Laval county, as well as eight other adjacent counties of this Province.

As to dividend possibilities, the Directors feel that a distribution of 50c or 75c can be made during this year and $1.50 in 1928. You must remember that the Quebec Southern system is not composed of a lot of old systems hooked together. It is entirely modern and standard throughout, and its machinery, transmission lines, sub-

(Continued on Page 26)

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

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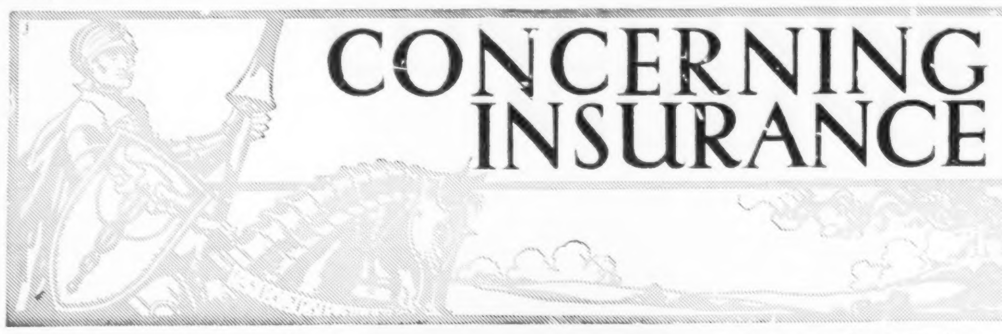


CONCERNING INSURANCE

Official Opening of Metropolitan Life Head Office a Brilliant Function

AT THE official opening and inspection of the Canadian head office building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Ottawa on March 25th, flags were floating from every window of the edifice, and the interior was profusely decorated with flags, flowers and plants. The reception by Mr. A. F. C. Fiske, third vice-president, lasted from four to seven in the afternoon, and it was attended by more than twelve hundred people from Ottawa and all parts of the country.

The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The lobby is particularly attractive with its walls and dome-shaped ceiling covered with mosaic. The large hall leading from the lobby has its floor and walls of snow-white marble, and its golden ceiling is ornamented with designs of mixed Italian and French Renaissance styles. The huge safety vaults, the cashier's [illegible] quarters, the sumptuous offices of the high officials, the [illegible] and the wonderfully [illegible] kitchen were sources of interest to the visitors.

At the reception Third Vice-President Fiske was accompanied by Mr. H. E. North, Superintendent of Agencies and Assistant Secretary [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

London and Lancashire Acquires Colonial Mutual Fire of Australia

A PROVISIONAL agreement has been signed in Melbourne for the acquisition by the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., of the shares of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

The "Colonial Mutual" was established in 1878 and has a capital of [illegible]

[illegible]

The Australian Alliance Assurance Co. of Melbourne.

The Melbourne Fire Office, Ltd., of Melbourne.

The City Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Sydney.

J. H. MULHOLLAND
Superintendent of Agencies, Empire Life Insurance Co., under whose direction the field force of this young and energetic Canadian Company is steadily expanding. The Company has recently commenced business in British Columbia, and has appointed J. C. Fairley, formerly District Manager at Hamilton, as Provincial Manager.

The Sydney Fire Office, Limited, of Sydney.

The Derwent & Tamar Assurance Co., Ltd., of Hobart.

For the most part these are small local offices; the Colonial Mutual Fire is one of the oldest and most widely-organized of Australian offices.

Hail Insurance Companies Had High Loss Ratio During 1926 Season

MR. A. E. FISHER, Superintendent of Insurance for Saskatchewan, has compiled for 1926 the annual table showing the experience of hail insurance companies operating in the province. Mr. Fisher points out that the loss ratio for 1926 was 77.12 per cent., as compared with only 31.3 per cent. in 1925, showing that the past season was a very bad one for the companies. The premium incomes and losses of the companies were as follows:

[illegible]

Insurance and Religion

INSURANCE has been likened to religion as something that you should have all the time in order to have it when you need it.

Superintendent's Preliminary Figures Show 12.7 Per Cent. Increase in Life Insurance Issued in 1926

THE preliminary figures issued by Superintendent G. D. Finlayson, Ottawa, show a marked increase in amount of life insurance issued in Canada in 1926 as compared with 1925. The total amount issued for all companies in 1926 was $909,304,187 as compared with $807,079,035 in 1925.

Of this amount Canadian companies issued $605,221,893; British Companies $17,779,506, and foreign companies $286,302,788. Canadian companies show an increase of $81,511,108; British companies a decrease of $490,561, and foreign companies an increase of $21,204,605.

The net amount of business in force for Canadian companies is shown as $2,279,652,730; for British companies $111,375,288, and for foreign companies $1,518,874,230, making a total business at the end of 1926 of $4,609,902,248, as compared with $4,159,019,848 at the end of 1925, an increase of $450,882,400. The increase in 1925 was $395,023,370 and for 1924 $330,487,799.

Lapses and surrendered policies during the year were, for Canadian companies, $142,927,003 and $63,106,376, respectively, for British companies, $11,432,988 and $2,740,120 respectively, and for foreign companies $103,112,952 and $27,091,204 respectively.

Bill to Authorize Pensions and Insurance for Hydro Employees

BY Bill No. 171 entitled "An Act to provide for Authorizing Pensions and Insurance for Employees of Municipal Hydro-Electric Systems," introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Premier Ferguson on March 24th, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is authorized to enter into an agreement with any municipal authority giving the Commission authority to contract with an insurance corporation for insurance for the employees of such municipal authority by way of service annuities, income annuities, or death or disability benefits, or such other benefits as may by the Commission be deemed expedient and by payment by the municipal authority of the cost of such insurance and the cost of or incidental to the administration and operation of the contract, and any other expenses incurred or for which the Commission may be liable in connection therewith. The cost of the insurance and the cost of administration is to be payable by the municipal authority or municipal authorities on whose behalf the contract is undertaken. The Act is to come into force by Proclamation.

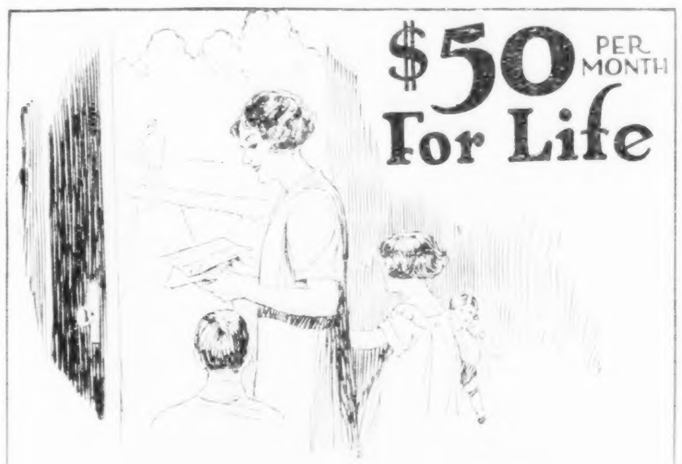
F. H. Russell of Railway Passengers Retires

F. H. RUSSELL, manager for Canada and Newfoundland of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, England, for the past 25 years, and one of the best known insurance men in the Dominion, is retiring. Mr. Russell is concluding his forty-second year in the insurance business, and during that time has made a host of friends all over the country. Genuine regret is expressed by the agency staff and confreres in the insurance field at his decision to retire, but all join in wishing him many years in which to enjoy a well-merited rest.

For many years Mr. Russell was with the Travelers of Hartford, beginning at their home office at Hartford, Conn., and later entered the Canadian field, being located at Toronto. Visualizing the possibilities of casualty insurance in this country, Mr. Russell made a special trip to the old land to induce the Railway Passengers to enter the Canadian field. This was done in 1902. The undertaking, it may be stated, was assumed on a commission basis, a most unusual procedure, but Mr. Russell had no hesitation in commencing operations in that way, as he felt confident the field was a promising one. His confidence has been amply justified. An excellent organization was built up and the company has enjoyed a uniformly profitable business as a result of the connection established.

Mr. Russell is the oldest Canadian casualty manager in point of service in the field to-day, and has seen many evolutions in the conduct of the business during his long connection with it.

A Tower of Strength
Assets - $345,000,000
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
over $1,250,000,000
"PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



A Widow's Tribute:—

Protection with Profit

"There was no end to his thoughtfulness. The Great-West Life monthly cheque never fails us; it meets every need: we are free from investment worries and the sin of extravagance."

The Great-West Life

33

A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
Head Office: Toronto, Canada.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co. Limited of London, England

BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
FIRE AUTOMOBILE
Head Office for Canada, Toronto

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED
Established 1885
Managers or Ontario General Agents for the Following substantial Non-Board Fire Companies.

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP., NEW YORK
Established 1910 Assets $8,549,799.00
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Established 1840 Assets $289,458.00
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK
Established 1850 Assets $3,544,641.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK
Established 1851 Assets $4,796,283.00
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1910 Assets $3,192,832.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets $4,438,750.00
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO., SWITZERLAND
Established 1863
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS
Established 1911 Assets $7,548,690.00

Correspondence or application for agencies invited from agents requiring non-tariff facilities.
78-88 King Street East, Toronto.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO

Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.

J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Offices: Toronto Montreal

Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.

C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee, Accident and Sickness Insurance

We invite agency correspondence.

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Gives Extra Satisfaction

A "Dominion" Automobile Policy gives the motorist the comfortable assurance that he is not only protected against liability for injuries to the public, damage to property, collision, fire and theft, but also that the "Dominion of Canada" Company are prompt and liberal in their settlements.

We also Write Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
Applications for Agencies Invited.

The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.

BRANCHES:
Montreal Winnipeg Calgary, St. John, Ottawa, Halifax. Vancouver. London.

RE-INSURANCE COMPANY
ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN
DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO. E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

WE WILL INSURE YOU

Your income should be insured. It is your most valuable asset. See

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A. E. KIRKPATRICK, President.
36 Toronto Street Toronto

LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA
ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, ASSISTANT MANAGER

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
TORONTO
(FIRE INSURANCE)
AGENTS WANTED

FOUNDED A.D. 1824

The Independent Order of Foresters

Organized 1874

Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.

Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization $90,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.

Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor Concerning Insurance,—

I have read comments on Massey Hall meeting of February 28th in Insurance columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, and must register dissent from same. Meeting was merely part of the publicity work of the Order. Brother Hand has been a close friend for more than 20 years, and I greatly value his friendship and loyalty as a colleague in the Executive Council the last 10 years. Please correct.

W. H. HUNTER.

We are glad to publish this communication from the chief executive of the Independent Order of Foresters in regard to article in this column in March 12th issue on the Complimentary Concert and Public Reception to Frank E. Hand at Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 28th. It is evident that there is absolutely no lack of harmony in the administration of the head office affairs of the I.O.F. Mr. Hunter has undoubtedly the full official support of every member of the Executive Council, and their personal friendship as well. The Massey Hall meeting was arranged and carried out under the auspices of the High Standing Committee of Central Ontario representing 18,000 members in the home jurisdiction, and we are officially informed that there was no ulterior motive of any kind behind that meeting. We are pleased to be able to correct any wrong impression of that kind which may have been conveyed. Our view that such publicity methods are bad business has not been altered, however. Brass bands, etc., do not take the place of sound plans of insurance and sound and economical methods of administration, and it is upon the latter basis that fraternal societies must build if they are to continue to receive the support of the public.

F. H., Hamilton, Ont.: The Capital Life Assurance Co. of Canada, with head office at Ottawa, has been in business since January 11, 1912. It operates under Dominion charter and license and a deposit with the Dominion Government of $72,112 for the protection of policyholders. As to the protection afforded by a Government deposit, it may be pointed out that the securities of which the deposit is made up are in the hands of the Government and not in the hands of the company, and are not released so long as there are any unsatisfied claims outstanding or other liabilities not properly taken care of. In case of failure of a company, the Government deposit may be used to liquidate its liabilities to its policyholders and the public. The Capital Life is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with. Its total assets at the end of 1925, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were $1,713,355.06, while its total liabilities except capital were $1,490,908.80, showing a surplus over all liabilities except capital of $222,446.26. The paid up capital was $132,335.00, so that there was a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of $90,111.26. It pays dividends quinquennially or every five years on its participating policies. The cash dividend per $1,000 declared in 1925 on whole life policies completing a first quinquennial period during that year was $16.02, age at issue 43, premium $36.20. The dividend for policies completing a second quinquennial period in 1925 was $26.90, age at issue 42, premium $34.95.

G. T., Windthorst, Sask.: The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Hamilton, Ont., is regularly licensed in Canada and is safe to insure with for mutual insurance. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders of $168,604, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile (excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person), sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. So long as the company is a going concern the policyholders cannot be assessed and there is accordingly no liability attached to the policies. The company has been in business since 1901, and operates on the principle of charging tariff rates and returning at the end of the year by way of dividend or refund what is not required for losses and expenses. So far the refunds have been large and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to policyholders.

D. E., London, Ont.: The Hudson Bay Insurance Co. was incorporated in 1908, and has been operating under Dominion license since 1910. It is under the same management and control as the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $55,000, and is authorized to transact fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its total assets at the end of 1925 were $501,864.97, while its total liabilities except capital were $169,416.57, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $332,448.40. The paid up capital was $229,150.00, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $103,298.40. The company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

G. A., Barrie, Ont.: What is offered instead of the usual cash settlement is the option of leaving the money on deposit with the company, taking a certificate or bond as evidence of same. The rate of interest guaranteed is 3½ per cent., but the company has always paid 6 per cent. and there is no reason to believe that there will be any reduction in the near future. The money can be withdrawn at any time. The money is secure and the high rate of interest together with security make it a highly desirable disposition of the proceeds of an insurance policy on the part of a widow. It is only a company earning a high rate of interest on its investments, like the Great-West Life, that can make such an attractive proposition in connection with its policies.

M. B., Sarnia, Ont.: Under the law in Ontario a claim under a fire insurance policy is payable within sixty days after completion of proofs of loss, unless the policy provides for a shorter period. There is no penalty provided for delay beyond the sixty days such as exists in some of the insurance laws across the line. In the State of Arizona, for instance, all companies which do not meet the claims of policyholders within sixty days must pay a penalty of 15 per cent. of the amount of the policy.

E. E., Winnipeg, Man.: Policyholders of the Western Empire Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg, have no reason for any misgivings as to the safety of their insurance. Besides the reserves required by law, which are sufficient of themselves to provide for the payment in full at maturity of the policy contracts, the company has its paid up capital of $224,164.74 intact and in addition a net surplus of $8,365.16, so that it is in a sound financial position. As the net surplus during the past year increased from $3,924.22 to $8,365.16, there is no doubt that the company is making progress in the right direction. We are informed that the company's bonds and debentures were valued by Wood, Gundy & Co. who placed a market value on them of about $3,000 more than the amount at which they are carried in the Balance Sheet. As you hold a non-participating policy and so are not affected by the high surplus earning power of the company, or otherwise, so long as the financial position is sound, you are amply protected as to the face value of the policy.

S. F., Woodville, Ont.: American Central Insurance Co., with head office at St. Louis, Mo., and Canadian head office at Winnipeg, was incorporated in 1853 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since December 17, 1912. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $356,198, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile, explosion, hail, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1925, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were $486,854.62, while its total liabilities here were $177,496.85, showing a surplus in this country of $309,357.79. Its head office statement shows total admitted assets at end of 1925 of $9,043,995.49, and total liabilities, except capital, of $5,846,524.64, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of $3,197,470.81. The paid up capital was $1,000,000.00, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $2,197,470.81. The company is accordingly in a strong financial position, and safe to insure with.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - - - 17 St. John St., Montreal.

Capital Subscribed $500,000
Capital Paid Up $200,000
Total funds for security of policy holders $1,088,079

Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, President. J. E. Clement, Vice-President and Manager.
J. A. Blondeau, Secretary. F. E. Leyland, Superintendent.
Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. Grover Leyland, Local Manager.

One of the very few Canadian Companies owned and controlled by Canadians. You are no doubt favorable to the idea of buying Canadian products—then logically you should carry at least a part of your insurance in a real Canadian Company. Consult the best agent in your Town—he represents us.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID $2,000,000 ASSETS $5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS
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MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
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OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE **General Accident** Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED $850,000,000
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada
North West Branch: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

Dependability

Endurance, courage . . . *dependability* . . . these built Canada. The "Good Old ÆTNA" counts it a proof of its own dependability that it has been associated for more than a century with the development of Canada

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

R. LONG, Special Agent, 809 Rogers Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent, 15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent, 55 Canada Life Building, CALGARY, ALBERTA
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent, 815-17 McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, SASK.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
President: G. LARRATT SMITH. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange Takes Action

THE Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has fined two of its members and suspended them for a period from the Exchange. One of them, Mr. Philip Kiely, gracefully accepted the ruling of the Exchange. Morgan U. Kemerer, one of the members thus fined and suspended, however, asked the Court for and was granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Exchange from exercising this power.

Argument on an expected application for continuance has not yet been heard at the time of writing; but it is rather an extraordinary thing that the Exchange's action should be questioned by a member. It is my understanding that when a man becomes a member of such an exchange he enters into a contract to abide by all its rules and regulations and accept the verdict of the Exchange on any matter even if it involves his own suspension or expulsion. The power of disciplining its membership is vital to the reputation and continuing success of any Exchange. Otherwise those who deal with members on the Exchange will not have the confidence that they are being honestly dealt with, which is necessary if Toronto is to remain the principal centre for dealing in Canadian mining stocks. If the case goes on to trial it will excite widespread interest as a judgment adverse to the Exchange would cut at the root of the influence of all Exchanges. Here is a situation where a man, after being warned, continues infractions, and when disciplined, repudiates his contract whereby he enjoyed all the privileges of a member by refusing to accept the ruling of the Board of Directors which had but a day or two before been given a unanimous vote of confidence by the entire Stock Exchange. I have read over the general by-laws with amendments to March 17th, and the right of the Board of Directors to suspend for cause is set out therein very plainly. The misdemeanors which would result in suspension or expulsion are also set out so clearly that in my opinion a member could not but know when he was disobeying them. Of course, the law of the land is above the rules of any Exchange or body, but it recognizes the force of agreements and it is not likely that any Exchange, Club or Association of reputable men would show and try to enforce [illegible] beyond their jurisdiction. The Exchange states that its decision with reference to Mr. Kemerer would be given shortly.

The action of the directors is to be commended as it [illegible] to improve the Exchange to a point where the public will have [illegible] full confidence in it. If the Board [illegible] [illegible] on the Exchange whose members are trying to finance a company's [illegible] by use of Exchange machinery as a part of the stock it will be adding to the Exchange's usefulness and for the confidence of the public in its operations.

All Signs Set Fair

SEVERAL reports issued in the last few days confirm very strongly previous indications that the first quarter of 1927 will show an impressive increase in business activity as compared with the corresponding period of last year," say Greenshields & Co., Montreal, in their weekly letter of March 31st. "The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index of employment as of March 1st, is reported at 96.3 against 91.5 in 1926 and an average of 87.5 for the five years 1921-1925 inclusive. Bank debits for February show a gain of 7.5% over February, 1926, with the increase from January to February considerably in excess of the seasonal average.

"The security markets, although not very active, continue to display a very strong front. Dealings on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week fell short of 100,000 shares, about 30 per cent. less than the week preceding, but the general trend was again upward. Stocks of large market influence such as Montreal Power, Shawinigan Power, Dominion Textile and Penmans, either equalled or passed their previous high record prices for all time. Brazilian Traction, Consolidated Smelting, Canada Cement, Sherwin-Williams and Steel of Canada were other leading issues to come within hailing distance of their best previous quotations. The Greenshields Index of average weekly prices rose to 254.2 against 252.9 the week preceding.

"The fundamentals underlying the continued strength of the market remain unchanged. New offerings of securities are very light. Total sales of new Canadian bond issues up to March 19th were less than $88,000,000 against $182,000,000 in the first quarter of 1926 and $142,000,000 in the first quarter of 1925. With profits in business running at a satisfactory rate, accumulation of investment funds continues without finding an adequate outlet. A very strong demand is converging on outstanding issues. The supply of these is small and the upward trend in prices is in the circumstances an entirely logical sequel."

Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue says,—

"Optimism is increasing all along the line. Investors who have been postponing the purchase of high grade stocks are beginning to feel more like making their commitments now, and this is characteristic of very high markets; and yet the abundance of investment capital seems beyond question.

"Bond prices show every promise of going higher, and the possibilities of reaction this year look rather small. Railroad stocks are still playing a much more prominent part than they have been doing in recent years. While these stocks may not be bargains, some of them look relatively attractive in a general market which is pretty high."

Montreal Tramways Reports Year of Progress

SUBSTANTIAL progress was made by the Montreal Tramways Company in 1926, and new high records were established in respect of gross revenue, number of passengers carried and miles of track operated. The year was one of expansion in all departments. In addition to improvements in the tramway service itself, the supplementary autobus services were considerably extended during the year. The report shows that the average tramway fare in 1926 was 6.05 cents, in regard to which it is pointed out that in United States cities of 50,000 population or over, the average fare is 7.42 cents, which is 23 per cent. higher than in Montreal.

Gross revenue for the year ended December 31 last was $12,899,602, which compares with $6,305,492 for the six months ending December 31, 1925, and with $12,476,566 for the twelve months ending June 30, 1925. Operating expenses and taxes amounted to $9,582,974 as against $4,752,441 for the last half of 1925 and $9,528,001 for the preceding twelve months. The operating profit to the company, under the terms of its contract with the city, took $55,276, while maintenance and renewals required $2,870,920, leaving net surplus of $3,301,122. This compares with $1,525,301 for the last half of 1925 and $4,525,422 for the year ended June 30, 1925. From this amount the sum of $500,000 was paid to the City of Montreal as rental for the year and $68,201 applied to the credit of contingent reserve, thus leaving $2,541,420 accruing to the company for return upon capital value, interest on additional capital expenditures and interest on working capital. To this was added $32,916 as interest on investment in autobus service, the operating profit of $55,276 already referred to, and other revenue of $76,103 obtained outside of the contract with the city, making the gross revenue accruing to the company $2,805,726. Interest on bonds and loans required $2,118,060 and other expenses $8,506, leaving net income to the company of $679,159. After payment of dividends totalling $400,000 there remained a surplus for the year of $279,159. To this was added the surplus as of December 31, 1925, of $1,014,038, making a general surplus of $1,293,197.

The balance sheet shows fixed assets at $50,308,139, investments at $29,437, and current assets at $2,161,203, against fixed liabilities at $46,343,118 and current liabilities at $2,741,764, the latter including suspense account at $472,393 and unredeemed tickets at $1,006,287.

The total number of revenue passengers during the year was 207,754,983, while 92,440,444 transfers were issued. The length of tracks in operation was 284.36 miles. The operating ratio was 73.71 per cent. Mr. Julian C. Smith, President of the company, announces in the course of his remarks to shareholders: "Your directors expect in due course to submit to the civic authorities a general plan of improvement, embracing subways and elevated railways, which, together with the other means at the disposal of the company, will provide efficient and rapid transportation which the growth of the city may demand."

Larger Profits for Steel of Canada

ALTHOUGH 1926 saw a continuance of the downward tendency in market prices and increasing importations of foreign steel, the annual report of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, covering the year ended December 31 last, shows substantially higher earnings resulting from the larger volume of business transacted and lower operating costs.

The company's manufacturing profit for the year amounted to $3,247,606, as compared with $2,825,606 in 1925. Income from investments brought the total to $3,644,291, as against $3,160,664. This was disbursed as follows: sinking fund, $292,269; depreciation, $760,208; bond interest, $362,601, and preferred dividends, $454,741. These charges left the sum of $1,774,470 available for dividends of common stock, as compared with $1,363,567 in 1925 and $1,069,768 in 1924. It was equivalent to 15.4 per cent. on common, as against 11.8 per cent. in 1925, and 9.3 per cent. in 1924. Payment of the usual common dividend of $805,000 left a balance of $969,470, and, after transfer of $100,000 into a new reserve for employees' welfare and benefit, there remained a surplus for the year of $869,470, which brings the total at credit of profit and loss to $10,163,054.

Net additions to property amounted to nearly a million dollars, so the growth in net working capital is not so great as noted in some years. It does show an increase, however, standing at the record figure of $12,876,865. Total assets are up nearly $1,400,000 to $51,549,893. Property is shown at $34,139,239. The company's holdings of Victory and War Loan bonds are up to $5,219,396 from $4,049,448.

R. H. McMaster, president of the company, says, in part: "Our expenditures on plant in recent years have been made largely with the object of decreasing costs of production, thereby protecting the heavy investment we have in our various works. No important extensions have been undertaken for the purpose of increasing our steel producing capacity as existing plant has not been fully operated for some years. The substantial tonnage of steel imports has replaced domestic production in certain lines and has retarded the expansion of the steel industry in this country.

"New developments in all lines of iron and steel manufacture are constantly occurring and substantial provision requires to be made for the necessary expenditures if plant and equipment are to be kept abreast of modern practice, particularly in view of the wide variety of lines we manufacture."

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

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Established 1901

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BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

St. Maurice Valley Corporation

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

Thirteen Months ended December 31st, 1926

Gross Profits from Operations		$4,736,856.15
DEDUCT:—		
Bond, Bank and other Interest:		
St. Maurice Valley Corporation	$ 574,859.44	
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited	568,629.25	
Canada Paper Company	124,345.22	
		1,267,833.91
		$3,468,022.24

WHEREOF:			
Depreciation and Depletion Reserves		$1,065,708.59	
Dividends Paid:			
Preferred:			
St. Maurice Valley Corporation 7%	$563,801.06		
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited 7%	372,758.00		
Canada Paper Company 7%	87,500.00		
		1,024,059.06	
Common:			
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited, Minority Stockholders		22,836.00	
Transferred to Contingent Account		325,000.00	
Surplus		1,030,418.59	
			$3,468,022.24

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1926

Assets

FIXED:—		
Real Estate, Plant and Machinery and Timber Limits; and 20,000 Common Shares no par value of Anticosti Corporation at value of $1.00		$44,269,227.14
CURRENT:—		
Cash	$ 156,967.47	
Accounts and Bills Receivable	2,324,521.49	
Investments—including $489,000, Dominion Government Bonds	657,498.46	
Inventories	6,516,377.83	
Advance Stumpage	117,000.00	
		9,772,365.25
Deferred Charges		157,660.62
		$54,199,253.01

Approved on behalf of the Board.

(Signed)

H. S. HOLT

GEO. M. MCKEE

Liabilities

FIXED:—			
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares $100 par.			
St. Maurice Valley Corporation— Authorized—$10,000,000			
Issued		$8,000,000.00	
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited. Authorized—$5,000,000			
Issued		5,000,000.00	
Canada Paper Company Authorized—$3,000,000			
Issued		1,250,000.00	
			$14,250,000.00
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.			
St. Maurice Valley Corporation—due 1945. Authorized—$15,000,000			
Issued	$9,999,833		
Less Redeemed	202,500		
		9,797,333.00	
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited—due 1943. Authorized—$10,000,000			
Issued	$10,000,000		
Less: Redeemed	545,500		
		9,454,500.00	
Canada Paper Company—due 1945. Authorized—$5,000,000			
Issued	$2,000,000		
Less: Redeemed	40,000		
		1,960,000.00	
			21,211,833.00
CURRENT:—			
Bank Loans		2,000,000.00	
Accounts and Bills Payable		1,971,404.14	
Accrued Bond Interests		332,621.65	
Accrued Preferred Dividends		183,750.00	
Accrued Common Dividend—Belgo Minority		703.50	
			4,488,479.30
RESERVES:—			
Depreciation, Depletion and Contingent		1,641,936.97	
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited Common Stock not owned by Corporation		46,900.00	
			1,688,836.97
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:—			
Represented by 500,000 shares no par value Common Stock of which 160,000 shares (including reserve for balance of Canada Paper Company exchange) are issued and fully paid up		11,529,685.15	
Profit and Loss Account		1,030,418.59	
			12,560,103.74
			$54,199,253.01

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation, together with the St. Maurice Valley Sales Limited, Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited, and Canada Paper Company (Head Office) for the period ended 31st December, 1926, and have obtained all the information and explanations required by us. The inventories have been certified to by your officials and we have accepted same as a basis for incorporation in the statements as at 31st December, 1926. Messrs. Fred Page Higgins & Co., C.A., Toronto, have certified to the correctness of the statements of the Canada Paper Co. Kilgour Division.

Subject to the foregoing, we certify that, in our opinion, the Consolidated Balance Sheet and relative Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December, 1926, exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the combined companies as at that date, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account examined by us.

(Signed) P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1927.

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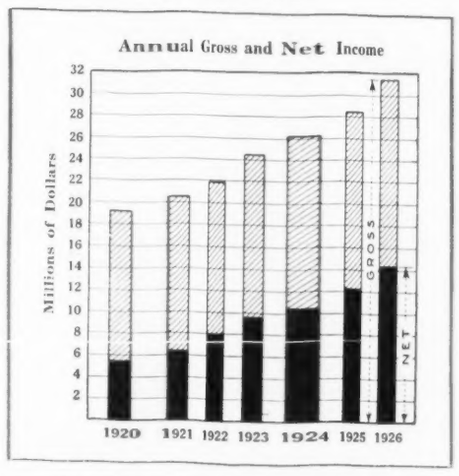
Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852



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61 Broadway New York

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COMPRISES

Safety of Principal Ample Earnings
Marketability and Fair Yield

Government and Municipal

Security	%	Price	Yield
Canadian National Railways (Dominion of Canada Guarantee)	4½%	$97.35	4.70%
Grand Trunk Pacific, Mountain and Prairie Division	4%	80.00	5.37%
Province of Alberta	5%	101.43	4.85%
Province of Ontario	4½%	97.80	4.68%
Town of Jonquiere	5%	100.00	5.00%
City of Paris, France	6%	100.00	6.00%
City of Toronto	5%	102.25	4.85%
Toronto Harbour Commissioners	4½%	96.25	4.78%
State of New South Wales	5%	96.75	5.20%
Public Utility			
Bell Telephone Company	5%	102.00	4.80%
Canada Northern Power Corp. Ltd.	6½%	102.50	6.25%
Canadian Pacific Railway	4½%	96.00	4.80%
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd	7%	106.00	6.38%
Manitoba Power Co., Ltd.	5½%	100.00	5.50%
Montreal Tramways	5%	97.50	5.15%
Northern Canada Power, Ltd	6%	102.75	5.75%
Northwestern Utilities, Ltd	7%	102.25	6.75%
Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Ltd	6%	105.00	5.60%
Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd.	6½%	104.50	6.12%
Ottawa River Power Co., Ltd	6½%	104.50	6.15%
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd	5%	99.50	5.05%
Winnipeg Electric Company	6%	101.75	5.88%
Winnipeg Electric Company	5%	100.00	5.00%
Industrial			
Aluminum Company of America	5%	100.00	5.00%
Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd	5%	100.25	5.50%
Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.	6%	99.00	6.10%
Manitoba Paper Co., Ltd	6½%	100.00	6.50%
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd.	6%	99.50	6.05%
St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd. Cum. Warrants	6½%	101.50	6.26%
Preferred Stocks			
Eastern Dairies, Ltd	7%	$99.00	7.07%
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.	7%	100.00	7.00%
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd	7%	100.00	7.00%
Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Ltd	7%	100.00	7.00%
Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd	7%	50.00	7.00%
Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd	6%	97.50	6.15%

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Dominion Rubber Had Larger Sales

SALES of the Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, amounted to $19,708,040 for the year ended December 31, 1926, constituting an increase over 1925 of $2,916,656, or 17.4 per cent. C. B. Seger, chairman of the board, in presenting the report of the directors, states that profits were affected adversely by the violent decline in crude rubber prices during the first six months of 1926, which forced drastic reduction in selling prices, especially of tires, before high cost rubber, necessarily carried in inventories or on commitment, could be converted into finished goods and sold. Net income from operation before interest and depreciation of plant amounted to $1,696,765. Interest on funded indebtedness amounted to $556,000, and other interest to $97,502, leaving net income from operations, after interest, of $1,043,263. Provision was made for depreciation of plant to the extent of $490,155. Preferred stock dividends amounted to $210,000, leaving net surplus earnings for the year of $343,108.

The company's current assets at the close of the year amounted to $8,328,881, and current liabilities stood at $600,946. The company's working capital position is regarded as very satisfactory, with a ratio of current liabilities to assets approximately 1 to 14. Net working capital amounted to $7,727,935.

The balance sheet shows that current assets consist of $228,908 in cash, $1,701,267 in accounts receivable, $1,451,928 in loans receivable, and $4,946,777 in inventories of manufactured goods and material. The company's property and plant, less reserve for depreciation, are carried in the balance sheet at $10,723,434. Good will, patents and formulae are given a valuation of $4,214,052. Investments in other companies are shown at $610,367.

Canadian Consolidated Felt Co.

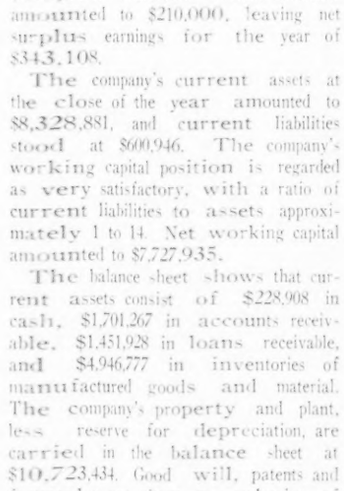
CANADIAN Consolidated Felt Company, Limited, had sales for the year 1926 amounting to $915,416, which is a decrease of $17,895 over the corresponding figures for 1925. Sales of knit goods included in this total amounted to $340,556. W. A. Eden, President of the company, states that the profit realized from the sale of knitted goods is satisfactory, but that the footwear department again operated at a loss. He states that the factory capacity to produce footwear in Canada is much greater than the sale demand. There is a highly competitive condition in this industry and accordingly selling prices are low. A considerable amount of low-priced goods was imported into Canada during the year. Profits for the year amounted to $43,338. Bond interest required $14,835 and other interest $14,919. There was a balance of profit amounting to $13,592, and this added to the surplus of $277,690, brought forward from 1925 made a surplus balance of $291,283, as of December 31, 1926.

Western Grocers Earns More

SATISFACTORILY higher earnings are shown by Western Grocers, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, net income amounting to $155,253, after deducting operating expenses, interest on loans and making provision for bad debts, as compared with $140,911 for the preceding year. The balance brought forward from 1925 was $214,998, making a total of $370,250 available for distribution. The sum of $31,332 was written off for depreciation, $8,722 was assigned to reserve for income tax, 1926, and preferred dividends took $83,601, leaving a balance of $246,596 at the credit of surplus account as of December 31, 1926.

"As was anticipated when the plan of capital adjustment was proposed, the net earnings of the company were amply sufficient to justify the declaration and payment of four quarterly dividends on the preference shares of 1¾ per cent. each, in addition to which the holders of the common shares recently received a dividend of $1 per share," says the report of the Board of Directors. "Your company maintains the premier position in the grocery trade, with much improved conditions prevailing throughout Western Canada, and with prospects of a large immigration the outlook for 1927 is most promising. The business for the first few months of the 1927 fiscal year shows a substantial increase over the corresponding months of the previous year. The surplus of assets over all the liabilities other than to shareholders is $2,463,758, which means there is $206 of assets back of each preference share issued, or $100 of assets for each preference share and $75 assets for each no-par common share issued."

Current assets are shown at $3,534,720, and current liabilities at $2,013,389, leaving net working capital of over $1,500,000. The company's warehouse properties are carried in the balance sheet at $846,543.



MR. R. H. MOWAT

Of the investment firm of Mowat and MacGillivray, Ottawa, with branches in Pembroke, Brockville, Cornwall and Belleville, who has just been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market. Mr. Mowat is also vice-president of Quebec Copper Gold Mines, Ltd.

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IN its Gold & Dross columns, Saturday Night gives investment advice which is manifestly unbiased and conservative. Every opinion expressed is made on the basis of cold analytical study, and is therefore authoritative.

What Saturday Night says with reference to the attractiveness of the 7% First and Refunding Income Gold Bonds of Canadian Department Stores Limited, should therefore be helpful to all investors. The following statement appeared in a long article published in the issue of March 12:

"It is reasonable to suppose that centralized buying of merchandise from large manufacturers and consolidated operation will increase the net earnings. This will depend mainly on the experience and ability of Mr. G. H. Rennie, President and General Manager, who had with the Robert Simpson Company Ltd., a remarkably rapid rise to the position of Assistant General Manager. He is off to an excellent start in his new task in view of the fact that many of these stores are the leaders in their particular communities, and have all been established for a period averaging more than 44 years."

Canadian Department Stores, Limited, the largest chain store system in Canada, includes the following stores:—

Duncan Ferguson Co., Limited, Stratford.
Dundas & Flavelle, Limited, Lindsay.
The Ritchie Co., Limited, Belleville.
E. J. Coles Co., Limited, Woodstock.
The Chas. Austin Co., Limited, Chatham.
A. Bristol & Son, Picton.
The Robt. Wright Co., Limited, Brockville.
H. H. Engel & Co., Limited, Hanover.
Bryans, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie.
The Robinson Co., Limited, Napanee.
Ogilvie-Lochead, Limited, Brantford.
A. A. Fournier, Limited, Ottawa.
Beamish & Smith, Limited, North Bay.
Huntington's, Limited, Midland.
The Cressman Co., Limited, Peterborough.
Beamish and Adams, Huntsville.
McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catharines.
I. L. Matthews & Co., Port Arthur.
Letendre Limited, Montreal, Que.
Stafford, Limited, Sudbury.
Fenton & Smith, Pembroke.
T. H. Pratt, Limited, Hamilton.

We are offering First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds in Canadian Department Stores, Limited, at 100, to yield 7%
There will be delivered with each $1,000 bond of this series ($4,250,000) five shares of the no par common stock of the company
For detailed information of this most attractive investment communicate with:

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Department of Labour, Ottawa
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Smelters' Profits Set New High Record

NET profits of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, set a new high record in 1926 amounting to $13,915,262 after providing for current development, depreciation of plant, depletion of property, adding $100,000 to the pension fund and $193,669 to the fire insurance reserve. This figure compares with $13,255,406 for the preceding year. Since the par value of the company's outstanding capital stock is only $12,705,525, the company's earning power is most impressive. It was decided to add to the reserve for additions to property through profit and loss the sum of $2,272,771 which was the amount of capital expenditure during the year. It was decided to add $1,000,000 to the contingent reserve. Federal and Provincial Government taxes required $1,887,864. After making these deductions and providing for dividends 44 and 45 there remained a balance of $2,674,134, which was added to the profit and loss surplus.

The profit and loss account shows income from sales of Smelter product, ores, etc., $32,650,727; ores, metals and smelter product on hand and in process at December 31, 1926, $54,836,183; revenue from investments and sundry advances, $361,469; rents, royalties, etc., $117,703, making an aggregate of $37,966,083. Mining, smelting and general expenses are shown at $11,323,961. Development expense amounted to $959,608.

The balance sheet shows current liabilities amounting to $7,890,320, including dividends payable $3,170,811 and provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes $2,459,658. Current assets are shown at $22,784,360, including securities valued at $12,695,191 and cash on hand $1,049,923.

Total assets amount to $43,921,980. Capital assets include mines, mining rights, shares and claims in other companies [illegible]; refining, smelting, concentrating and refining plants, less depreciation, $21,397,459.

President J. J. Warren, in presenting the report of the Board of Directors, states that the price of silver and all base metals declined during the year. Increased production and lower costs are accountable for the increased profits.

"It is impossible to forecast market prices," states the report of the president. "It is our belief, though, that much higher prices than those current can not prevail during 1927. [illegible]

Canadian Westinghouse Co. Progresses

THE past year was one of considerable progress for the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, according to the twenty-third annual report presented to shareholders. The company earned 18.3 per cent. on the capital stock, as compared with 14.3 per cent. in 1925. It earned its 8 per cent. dividend more than 2½ times. There was a very substantial increase in operating profits. The company improved its already strong liquid position. Net working capital was increased to the extent of nearly $1,000,000 and there were apparently good gains in cash and holdings of securities.

Operating profits were shown at $1,796,741, from which $250,000 was written off for depreciation of property and plant, a provision of $100,000 for Dominion taxes for 1926 and $40,000 transferred to pension fund. There was left net profits of $1,366,741. Dividends were paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum plus an extra dividend of 2 per cent. amounting to $743,290. There was left a balance of $623,451 carried forward to profit and loss, and this account shows a surplus of $4,244,993 as of Dec. 31, 1926.

H. H. Westinghouse, Chairman, in presenting the report of the Board of Directors, observes that the foregoing figures show an improvement over those for the previous year commensurate with the general betterment of commercial conditions during 1926, and were brought about not through spasmodic expansion of any particular branch of the business, but through normal, healthy increase of activity in almost every department.

Manitoba as a Metal-Producing Province

By A. H. A. Robinson

(Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ont.)

FOR some years back production records have credited the province of Manitoba with a nominal output of gold, practically all of it from prospect workings, and under the stimulus of high prices during the war a considerable amount of rich copper ore was mined and shipped, but the province has never attained the status of a metal producer in the ordinary acceptance of that term. Current activities in two widely separated fields, however, now indicate that Manitoba is soon to become a steady producer of gold and, later, possibly an important source of the base metals, copper and zinc also.

In the southwestern part of the province, east of Lake Winnipeg, Central Manitoba Mines, Ltd., under the management of the well-known mining firm of John Taylor and Sons of London, England, are developing extensive gold-bearing quartz deposits and have already blocked out very considerable reserves of ore of profitable grade, that is to say of material that will average about $12.00 per ton and having a total estimated gross value of at least $1,100,000. A 150-ton mill is now about to be built; the material for this purpose is being taken in over the snow roads this winter, construction will follow next summer, and the mill should be in operation by the end of 1927. Hydro-electric power will be used for mining and milling, this being supplied by the Manitoba Power Company from their generating station at Great Falls on the Winnipeg river, about 50 miles away. A high tension transmission line is now being built to the new gold field and it is expected that power will be delivered on the property of Central Manitoba Mines, Ltd., by April, 1927. The availability of cheap hydro-electric power will be a great boon and will doubtless stimulate development on many properties throughout the district, which has heretofore been handicapped by its isolated situation.

In northwestern Manitoba a 25-ton experimental plant has been built on the Flin Flon mine, north of the Pas, for the purpose of trying out a method of treatment adapted to the low-grade copper-zinc ores found there. Some sixteen million tons of ore carrying an average of 1.68 per cent. copper, 3.49 per cent. zinc, 0.074 oz. per ton gold, and 1.04 oz. per ton silver, have been blocked out by diamond drilling on the Flin Flon, and as soon as a commercially feasible method of treatment has been developed in the pilot plant, the exploitation of this vast deposit will be undertaken on a large scale. It is estimated that the initial expenditure necessary to put the Flin Flon on a commercially productive footing, including building of some 85 miles of railway, will be in the neighborhood of $12,000,000. A number of other deposits very similar in composition to the Flin Flon have been discovered

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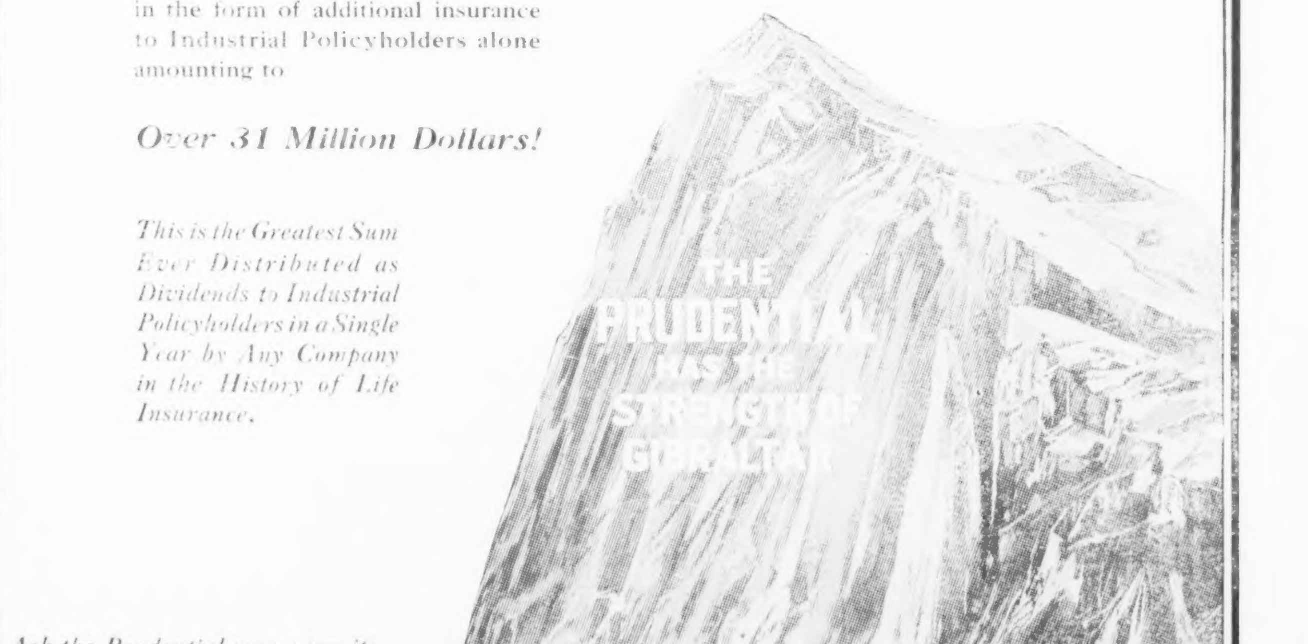

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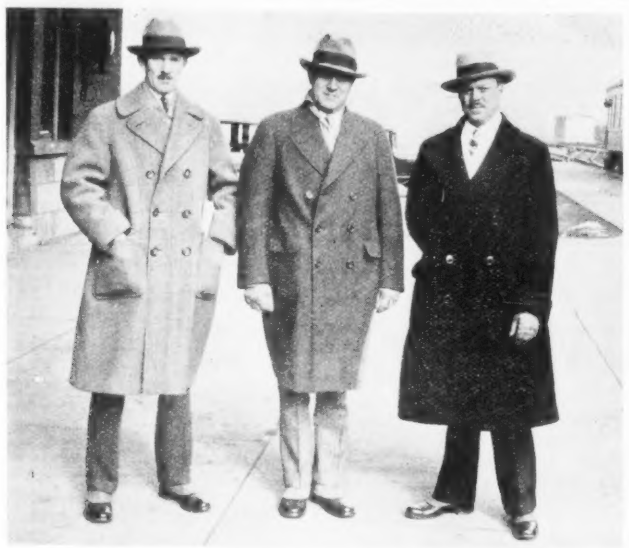
EDWARD D. DUFFIELD *President*   HOME OFFICE *Newark N.J.*



P. W. Grandjean, secretary of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd., A. T. Kyle, formerly district sales manager in the Montreal branch territory, and K. B. Smith, of the sales department at home office, sailed from Vancouver, March 9, on a six months' trip to Australia, where they are visiting offices and branches of the Ford Motor Co. of Australia, Pty., which is affiliated with the Ford Motor Co. of Canada. Mr. Grandjean is a director of the Australian company. Left to right: A. T. Kyle, P. W. Grandjean, K. B. Smith.

throughout the district and are only awaiting the outcome of the Flin Flon experiments before intensive development is undertaken on them also.

It may well be that developments during the next few months will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of mining in Manitoba. They will be well worth watching.

Bacteriology of Sea Fish

TO 70,000 people in Canada fishing or the preparation of fish for the market is a means of livelihood. Over $50,000,000 is invested in this industry in Canada, and the annual output is valued at approximately the same amount. Most of the fish are exported, chiefly to the United States. The industry is therefore an important factor in helping to correct our adverse trade balance with that country.

A report by the National Research Council on "The Bacteriology of Certain Sea Fish" by F. C. Harrison, F.R.S.C., Miss H. Margaret Perry, M.Sc., and P. W. P. Smith, B.S.A., outlines the history of the fishing industry in Canada, which has been of importance for more than four hundred years. It reviews the work which has been done by previous investigators to determine how the bacterial content of fish is affected by various conditions of handling and preservation. It then gives detailed results of the authors' investigations on haddock, mackerel, halibut, salmon and certain other sea fish.

The flesh of fresh fish is sterile. The spoilage of fish is chiefly due to the method of handling after catching. When, as on the smaller trawlers, fish are allowed to lie at ordinary temperatures for an hour or more after being caught and are subsequently handled several times with pitch-forks, the bacterial content is greatly increased. Ordinarily the bacteria find ingress chiefly through the gills, but the pitchfork holes provide an easier path for the bacteria, which come from the slime on the outside of the fish. When, however, fish are packed in ice as soon as caught, then dressed and frozen, they keep well for several months and have a low bacterial content. Halibut caught in the Pacific, frozen and shipped to Montreal, arrived in excellent condition. Mackerel keep fairly well when frozen but deteriorate rapidly on being thawed. Cooking considerably reduces the number of bacteria. The relation between the bacterial content and other evidences of decomposition varies widely with different species of fish. Sixty-eight different organisms in fish have been isolated and identified.

As a guide to practical fishermen this report will be useful in pointing out the dangers of improper handling and indicating those conditions which will guarantee the preservation and delivery of fish in first-class condition for the market. From a scientific point of view the report contains information of value to all interested in the problems treated.

Canada Possesses Valuable Shell Fish Goods

SHRIMP, clams and oysters should be included in the diet of any one afflicted with rickets, goitre or anemia, according to Dr. D. Breese Jones, chemist in charge of the protein investigation laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Dr. Jones declared that his investigations, carried out with albino rats, show that shrimp, clams and oysters contain proteins of high nutritive value and are important to the diet of man because they contain elements essential to the growth and repair of body tissues.

The more general appreciation of the nutritive and corrective values in these foods and consequent increase in their consumption would be a great boon for Canadian fisheries, comments the Natural Resources Intelligent Service, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, since Canada has on her Atlantic and Pacific coasts some of the greatest potential shell fisheries in the world to-day. Shell fish are also known to exist in Hudson Bay, which has a shore line greater than the Mediterranean Sea, but the commercial possibilities of the fisheries in these waters will require further investigation.

Some of the varieties of shell fish already being caught and marketed each year from Canada waters are: clams and quahangs (55,000 barrels), cockles (200 cwt.), crabs (7,000 cwt.) lobsters (341,000 cwt.), mussels (75 cwt.), oysters (21,000 barrels), scallops (18,000 barrels), shrimps (1,200 cwt.), winkles (2,000 cwt.)

In the ocean are found all of the eighty-odd elements known to exist on the earth and the plants and animals that stay in the sea all their lives live in a medium that contains every chemical element that can be needed in physical growth. This cannot be said of land animals and plants that derive their mineral constituents from the soil in their immediate neighborhood. In man and so-called land animals, disorders and diseases are known to be caused or influenced by deficiencies of calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron and many other substances. The inclusion of sea foods in human diet goes a long way to correct some of these common deficiencies and a more general consumption of such marine foods as shell fish forms an inexpensive and pleasant corrective for many of the physical ills of life. Shell fish as a class are a safeguard against mineral and vitamine deficiencies in the diet and they deserve more attention than they have had from chemists and dietitians from this point of view.

Modern research on food and nutrition have brought to light many surprises, both as regards the nutritive needs of the body and the dietary properties of individual foodstuffs, among which the most marked contrasts have been found. In no case, according to the Resources Service, have any foods gained more recognition as having unique dietary values than have the principal fish and shell fish. It is also comforting to know that Canada's supply of these foods is ample and that the immensity of the fishing ground would indicate that with adequate regulations, the supply can be made to sustain a permanent industry of great commercial value.

Some conception of the great fishing grounds accessible to Canadian fishermen on the Atlantic coast, is shown on a map issued by the above Service. This map shows the location of the fishing banks, the transportation routes and distances from the principal fishing ports to the banks with an inset showing ocean depths, tides and currents.

Canada's Soapstone Industry

CANADIAN sulphate pulp mills are estimated to use in the neighborhood of 2,500 tons of soapstone per year. This stone is employed in the form of sawn blocks and bricks for building the furnaces used in recovery of the alkali or black liquor from the digestors, and is the only natural product known that will satisfactorily resist the action of the molten alkali. Since the recovery of such alkali is of great import in kraft mill practice, it follows that soapstone is a very important material to the pulp mill operators.

Prior to 1922 little attention had been directed towards developing a domestic supply of soapstone, and the requirements of the mills were met entirely by imported stone, most of which came from the United States. In 1922 the Mines Branch in a published report (Memorandum Series No. 41) drew attention to what appeared to be a promising deposit of soapstone in the Lake of the Woods region, in Western Ontario. Following this, two companies were formed to exploit soapstone in this region, but these have not so far commenced operations. A third company, however, started work in 1924 in the same district, and has opened a small quarry and installed a sawing plant to cut soapstone blocks and bricks.

In the province of Quebec, however, the most active development has been undertaken, operations here having been helped by the fact that many of the largest kraft mills are situated in the province, within a relatively short rail haul from the deposits. Production has, in the main, been confined so far to a single operator, the Robertsonville Soapstone Quarry Company, which has opened up a number of small quarries in the eastern portion of the serpentine belt, with which are associated the principal asbestos mines. Small, portable sawing units, driven by individual gasoline engines, are used to cut the stone into blocks and bricks of the dimensions specified by the mills. Most of the quarries opened by the company in its initial stages have now been abandoned, and work is at present confined to a single quarry, where the stone has been found to be of superior quality to that hitherto worked. It is the intention of the company to install permanent equipment at this point, and to undertake operations on a larger scale, with a view to taking care of the entire soapstone requirements of Eastern Canada. It is also proposed to grind the quarry waste, making products suited to the roofing and foundry trades.

Starting with an initial production of 167 tons in 1922, the industry had grown to 768 tons in 1925, with the probability that 1926 will show a still further increase. The greater proportion of the output hitherto has come from the province of Quebec.

While a certain amount of soapstone continues to be imported from the United States and from Scandinavian countries, it is gratifying to note that Canada seems now well on the way to filling her requirements in respect of this material from within her own borders.

A report dealing with the Canadian talc and soapstone industry (Mines Branch Report No. 583) was published in 1922; copies may be obtained by application to the Director, Mines Branch, Ottawa.

Alberta's New Deputy Attorney-General

HON. J. F. LYMBURN, Attorney-General in Alberta, has announced the appointment of George B. Henwood, well-known lawyer of Edmonton, to be Deputy Attorney-General, in place of R. A. Smith resigned. Mr. Henwood has been practising in the province for many years.

See Facts Instantly

"Office Specialty"—Acme is the simplest and most practical of all visible card record systems.

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What's Wrong With Shorthand?

Executives Say:

"I'm forced to cut dictation short."

"If she could only take it as fast as I think."

"She can't help me with other things."

"If I could only dictate while it's fresh in my mind."

"Pshaw! she's gone. I'll have to wait till tomorrow."

"I had all this clear in my mind last night."

That's enough! I'll send in the coupon below on general principles.

WM. HY. SCOTT,
Partner of Livingston & Scott, of Toronto, Canada's leading Sportswear Specialists, who says that The Dictaphone *accelerates* correspondence as much as Shorthand *retards* it.

Dual responsibilities don't trouble this manufacturer of Sportswear — he depends on The Dictaphone to carry on!

Speed in handling correspondence is as essential as in "getting production"

GLADYS M. DIXON,
Mr. Scott's secretary, whose experience is that The Dictaphone "eliminates mental worry and nerve strain, besides increasing the secretary's economic value to herself and her employer."

What's Wrong With Shorthand?

Secretaries Say:—

"Those awful waits while he chats over the phone."

"Hours wasted while he's in conference."

"No one else can read my notes."

"I'm nothing but a bell hop."

"Those endless notes make me dizzy."

"I'm sure he said that, but..."

"Yes, I do mind staying late."

"Cold notes are maddening."

"No time for real secretarial work."

That's enough! I'll show him this trial offer right now.

Executives who find the following details interesting will find our coupon offer (below) doubly so —

"The Dictaphone speeds up the production of individualized style ideas," says Wm. Hy. Scott, who personally supervises the production of the Livingston & Scott's line of exclusive Ladies' Sportswear. "Sport styles are constantly changing — new models being produced daily. And my correspondence is just as continuous. To keep pace, I *accelerate* with The Dictaphone, which does indeed 'double my ability to get things done!'

"Instead of pushing the button and waiting, I pick up my Dictaphone speaking tube, and give my instructions, letters and notes of ideas to my secretary *immediately*—while they're fresh in mind! Then, too, with The Dictaphone I can give due forethought to my dictation, without feeling that I am keeping her waiting—delaying her work!"

Miss Gladys M. Dixon, Mr. Scott's secretary, is no less enthusiastic. Like most Dictaphone secretaries, she emphasizes the *saving of time and nerve-energy*—also the prevention of "endless interruptions during dictation, not to mention reading back each time so the dictator can resume his train of thought."

Accuracy is another Dictaphone advantage which Miss Dixon stresses, permitting the dictator to "give punctuation marks, repeat figures and spell unusual words with the assurance that they will be accurately transcribed."

Summing up, she concludes with, "I now have time to attend to many details that Mr. Scott himself formerly handled, besides looking after the pay rolls, cost records and other important matters—*with no more effort* than I used in the old shorthand days when I had only minor duties and our correspondence was 75% less!"

DICTATE TO THE DICTAPHONE (REG. CANADA)

and double your ability to get things done

MAIL WITH YOUR LETTERHEAD TO

Dictaphone Sales Corporation, Ltd.
33 Melinda Street, Toronto

F. B. CRAYSTON, General Manager

☐ I want to read what leading executives or secretaries say about increasing their ability with The Dictaphone. Mail me FREE copy of your booklet, "What's Wrong with Shorthand?"

☐ I am a Secretary ☐ Executive
(Check one)

☐ Please notify your nearest office to let me try a New Model 10 without obligation.

World-wide organization—U. S. A., London, Paris, Brussels, Sydney, Shanghai, etc.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 19)

stations, etc., are practically all new, thus assuring maximum service and minimum depreciation.

As it exists to-day, the Corporation has grown from serving 9 communities in 1925 to 44 communities at this date. Two franchises recently obtained and the addition of the St. Donat plant will bring the total to 47. Other extensions are planned for the summer, and we believe 50 or more communities will be served by the year-end. The large sums spent in construction are only now commencing to produce revenue, and a great deal more business can be obtained on present lines with comparatively little expenditure, the initial main construction programme having been completed.

We are in intimate touch with the affairs of the Corporation and are thoroughly sold on its future. Another thing which makes for stability is the fact that 68% of revenue is derived from domestic customers, street lighting, house wiring, sales of merchandise, and the balance from larger consumers which are old and diversified industries. There is great resultant protection against impairment of earning through a possible industrial depression.

This stock is low priced, ranks immediately after the bonds, and the new financing will wipe out the subsidiary company's bonds as well as the Quebec Southern preference stock, all current construction liabilities, and still leave a comfortable sum for working capital, and to provide for extensions planned for the immediate future, as well as bringing the developed power to a total of more than 10,000 h.p.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. RUDD,
Sales Manager, Browne, Urquhart & Co., Ltd.
Montreal, April 2, 1927.

Peaceful Penetration of British Columbia

(By the Rev. Tom Sykes, Formerly Secretary of the National Brotherhood Movement in the Yorkshire Observer, Bradford, England)

A LEADING business man in Vancouver said to me the other day, 'If you know anyone coming to Canada, especially if they have a bit of money, advise them to come West to British Columbia.' I asked him for his reasons. His answer was that the climate and weather very much resembled what we have in Britain. I at once assured him that was not an attraction. He then gave his real reason for the advice. Here is a vast country, of immense potential wealth, waiting to be opened up. The most Western Province in the Dominion of Canada, with a fine seaboard, and geographically the most romantic.

It is only sixty years since it became a part of the Dominion. Fortunately for Canada, and the British Empire, it escaped the danger, which once threatened it, of becoming part of the United States. I say fortunately because deprived of a Western outlet would have had a crippling effect upon the Prairies. The progress which British Columbia has made in fifty years, with a very small population, is both surprising and commendable.

The laying of railway lines through the Rockies is an engineering feat and a fine piece of commercial enterprise. This self-same progress has quite naturally awakened an eager desire for the development of the Province. In order to do this it is absolutely necessary to secure an increase of population and an investment of capital.

It is almost impossible for people in Britain to imagine the size of the country. Anyone coming out here for the first time is amazed and bewildered by the distances. I travelled 2,000 in one train—five nights and four days—and then had only crossed part of Canada. British Columbia, which is my immediate interest, has an area of nearly 400,000 square miles. It is three times the size of the United Kingdom. Its mountain region is equal to twenty-five Switzerlands. This immense country has a population of about 650,000.

Despite the fact that it contains the mighty Rockies, it has 15,000,000 acres of land that might be cultivated. At present only 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, but these supply a reliable example of what is possible. Here is a rich alluvial soil capable of producing harvests rank and dense. Many of these wide and beautiful valleys might be rich in dairy, grain and fruit farming.

I travelled by stages from Vancouver, through the Coquahalla Valley, the Okanagan Valley, the Kettle Valley, the Kootenay Lake and Crow's Nest Pass to the Prairies, and saw samples of what is possible. There is no denying the fact of its great opportunity. It requires a statesmanlike policy on the part of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and willingness to work and agricultural skill in the settler, and a better and cheaper means of transit for the marketing of produce. Time is money and there expressed in the fact that immigration is needed but it must not be haphazard. There must be British and Dominion policy on the one hand, a security of tenure, and adventure on the part of those who come out here.

Perhaps agriculture is the least attractive feature of British Columbia. It is rich in mineral wealth and timber. Half of the marketable timber of Canada is to be found in British Columbia. The possibility of all kinds of mining is almost illimitable. It has scarcely been touched up to now. Sufficient has, however, been done to prove that in quality and quantity the latent wealth of the Province is immense. I was told by an old resident that what they require on the western side of the Province near the Pacific seaboard is some iron and steel works. The material for manufacture, he said, was there in abundance, and that in addition to home consumption they could find markets across the Pacific.

The peaceful penetration of capital from the United States is felt almost everywhere. What the majority of Canadians desire is an equal interest and enterprise on the part of the Mother Country. They recognize the heavy burden of debt we are carrying, with all its embarrassing impoverishment, and the industrial confusion we have suffered from in recent years.

There is nothing mendicant in their attitude, but a fine loyalty and love for the Motherland. Let Canadians be practically assured that this land can be developed in the British way and inside the British Commonwealth of Nations, and they would go ahead. This healthy side of Canadian life cannot be over-stressed. I have addressed a number of Rotary, Kiwanis, and Gyro clubs, also a number of public schools, and found that the most welcome word was the assurance that Great Britain is not qualifying for the crematorium, but just suffering at present from growing pains because of her youth.

I ought to have said more about Vancouver and the wonderful coast line. Vancouver is now the third largest port on the Pacific Coast. Forty years ago it was forest. Its natural waterways lend themselves to dock and harbour facilities, which is a great advantage. It is beautiful for situation, and its mercantile activities promise to make it very soon the Liverpool of the West."

A Certificate of Character

CONCERNS that obey the law need have no fear of investigation. It has proved a certificate of character to Gooderham and Worts, Ltd., to have its business put under a magnifying glass by the accounting firm of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth for the benefit of the Royal Commission investigating the Department of Customs and Excise. That firm publishes in this issue an advertisement which modestly contents itself with the publication of the exact report made by the accounting firm mentioned. It will repay reading.

Italy's Stories of Gold

NOT only is the Rome Press full of this rediscovery of gold in the Cottian Alps, a little south of Mont Cenis, but the peasant, far away from the scene, talks about it with bated breath as though recounting a fairy story. A gold-field, the largest in the world, is pictured, and Mussolini, invulnerable and invincible, has already won "the battle of the Lira" in the most satisfactory way possible to imagine.

Investigation elicits facts which are quite promising enough. Out of the material brought to the surface, consisting of ore, pyrites, mica, etc., which is similar to that found at Cape Garonne between Toulon and Hyeres, an average of 18 grams of gold a day has been obtained so far. The Piedmontese "gold zone" is not difficult to work; the metal is found at an altitude of not more than some 4,500 feet above sea level, and is reached by mule tracks under three hours from Giaveno. The district could be easily served with "teleferics", and electricity could be carried up by means of about three miles of wire.

There are documents in the archives of Giaveno speaking of gold deposits which were worked in the Middle Ages and tradition has kept alive the story of untold treasure buried in the mountains. If legends come true in the Cottian Alps it will be due to the tireless efforts of a parish priest and a miner who has been in Mexico. Lately these two formed a syndicate with 150 proprietors of a zone measuring 600 acres and gained a concession from the Government for three years. Professor Felici, geologist in chief of the Italian Government mineral syndicate of Rome, has been called in to give expert advice.—*Observer.*

Wonderful Automobile Roads

The most wonderful automobile road in America, the Banff-Windermere Highway, 104 miles in length, is in danger of losing its well earned laurels by the opening of another, and if possible, more wonderful road, the Great Divide Highway, between Field and Lake Louise, which was completed last summer. But Prof. Laird's tour "Across Canada and Back," which leaves Toronto by Canadian Pacific Railway July 25th, 1927, for a 21 day trip, includes both these drives in his itinerary, and they are only a small part of the wonders to be seen. There is Banff, the beautiful; Lake Louise, the Pearl of the Rockies; Emerald Lake, second only to Lake Louise in beauty, the Yoho Valley, one of the most marvellous valleys in the world, with Takakkaw Falls over 1200 feet in height pouring into it, and all the magnificence and grandeur of 600 miles of Rocky Mountain scenery. Vancouver and Victoria, those marvellous Pacific Coast Cities, as well as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are only a few of the places to be visited and three great bodies of water are also on the route, the Great Lakes, the Kootenay Lakes and the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria.

Write for illustrated booklet of this marvellous trip to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.

ROYAL COMMISSION

Investigating

The Department of Customs and Excise

Report on

Gooderham and Worts Limited

Filed as Exhibit No. 565

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS, LIQUIDATORS
ESTABLISHED 1864

TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 3631
CABLE ADDRESS: CLARKSON-TORONTO
A.B.C. 5TH & WESTERN UNION CODES

Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth
Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON
G. T. CLARKSON H. D. LOCKHART GORDON
R. J. DILWORTH
R. SHIELL W. D. TAYLOR
H. E. GUILFOYLE
A. E. NASH C. A. PATTERSON
C. H. PELLING H. H. GAWTHORP
N. B. GERRY T. WEIR

OFFICES AT
TORONTO
& MONTREAL

Toronto 2, 23rd March, 1927
CANADA

N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,
Counsel, The Royal Commission Investigating
the Administration of the Department of
Customs and Excise, Toronto, Ont.

GOODERHAM AND WORTS, LIMITED, TORONTO

Sir:—

Acting under instructions of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, we made an investigation of the accounts of the above distillery and submitted an interim report to the Committee under date of June 9th, 1926, and a later report to the Minister of Customs and Excise on June 28th, 1926.

The above reports are embodied in the following, together with results of later examinations:

PERIOD COVERED.

A full examination for the period 1st January, 1924 (the inception of the present Company), to 31st March, 1926, and a partial examination of a later period up to December 1926.

HISTORY.

The present Company was formed on 28th December, 1923, with a Dominion charter and an authorized capital of $2,000,000.00 par value shares of $100.00 each. In August, 1926, the capital was changed to 200,000 shares of no par value.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The present officers and directors are as follows:

H. C. Hatch..............President and General Manager	E. D. Gooderham....Director
W. H. Mara..............Director	Duncan McLeod....Director
Harcourt Ferguson, K.C...Director	Frank Harris.......Secretary-Treasurer

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND PRODUCTS.

The Company manufactured potable and nonpotable spirits and small quantities of denatured spirits.

IMPORT DUTIES.

We made a careful examination of the invoices covering purchases of mashing materials and other dutiable imports, including spirits, and we saw that proper import duties had been levied and cheques in payment issued to the Collector of Customs. We have further confirmed these payments by an examination of the cash book kept by the local Collector of Customs and Excise.

SPIRITS PRODUCED.

We also saw that the quantities of grain and other mashing materials and spirits purchased as shown by these invoices were properly charged in the Distillers' Excise Books and we found that the quantity of spirits distilled from the grain purchased, as shown by the record of measurements taken at the Closed Receiver, was in excess of the standard minimum quantity called for by the Excise Act. The only exception to the foregoing is that the Regulations we have seen do not set any standard minimum quantity of spirits to be produced from molasses. The amount shown as being produced was approximately 5.2 proof gallons per 100 pounds of molasses.

We saw that the quantities of spirits produced were properly accounted for throughout the different stages of rectification, maturing, bottling, etc., and that the Excise Duty was paid by cheque in favor of the Collector of Customs on all spirits taken out of bond and on malt under 10%.

The Company paid duty at a minimum rate of $9.00 per proof gallon on all its output except shipments in bond and at $9.02 and $9.03 on considerable portions of its output.

We also saw wherever required proper authority from the Department of Customs and Excise to cover deficiencies in excess of the legal allowance and we saw that excise duty had been paid on these deficiencies. We have verified the balances shown by the Distillers Excise Books at March 31st, 1926, by comparing them with the physical inventories certified to by the Excise Officers.

By an Order-in-Council dated April 17th, 1924, the Distillery was permitted to sell its spirits manufactured between April 1st, 1924, and December 31st, 1924, at any date after the time of manufacture. We examined sales for a complete month in 1925 and a complete month in 1926 and we found that the only spirits shipped of a lesser age than two years were those manufactured during the period covered by the special Order-in-Council.

DENATURED SPIRITS.

The quantities of proof spirits designated for denaturing were traced to the special records kept for denatured spirits.

For a time the Company appears to have used the quantity of Diethylphthalate prescribed in Circular No. 4880, dated 15th March, 1926, but determined by weight. In March, 1925, the Department drew their attention to the fact that the quantity was to be determined by volume, which was considerably greater, and since that date the Company appears to have complied with this interpretation of the regulation.

All denatured and nonpotable spirits were sold in Canada as far as the sales records show the prices being approximately as follows:—

No. 1 Benzine..................	$ .87	Gallon	No. 1 Ethyl 65%..................	$ .50	Gallon
No. 1 "F"..................	1.00	"	Cologne Spirit 68.3%.....	.55	"
No. 1 "D" Iodine..................	2.85	"	No. 2 Alcohol 65% O.P.........	.43	"
No. 1 Standard..................	.95	"	No. 2 Pyridine..................	1.02	"
No. 1 Special..................	.90	"	No. 2..................	1.20	"
No. 2 Alcohol 65%..................	.75	"			

As a test we examined the sales of denatured and nonpotable spirits for the month of December, 1925, and found that they had all been made to authorized purchasers.

SALES.

The Company's output was disposed of during this period by—
(1) Domestic Sales (in bond), mostly to Provincial Liquor Commissions;
(2) Exports (in bond) to British West Indies, Cuba and Great Britain;
(3) Exports to U.S. (duty paid).

The exports in bond to the West Indies were largely to the Company's own warehouse at Nassau.

Permits for removal were obtained in all cases.

The Company furnished bonds as called for by the Excise Act to the amount of double the excise duty, which bonds would be payable should it not produce satisfactory proof of export. Mr. Campbell, the Customs Clerk in charge of such bonds informed us that all export shipments in bond up to June 30th 1925, had been referred to the Department and that he had been advised that all the bonds covering these shipments should be cancelled. We did not examine these advices but we saw in respect of these shipments the Certificate of Exit endorsed on the Export Entry, except in regard to four shipments but for these landing certificates were produced.

The shipments subsequent to 30th June, 1925, were made from the Ports of Montreal, Halifax, St. John and Vancouver by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, United Fruit Line, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Isbrandtsen Moller Company, Furness Line, Houston Lines, Robert Reford Company and the Cunard Line, and for shipments by these lines no landing certificate is required to cancel the bonds. (Circular 327 C. Paragraph 17.)

The foregoing applies also to the shipments from April to December, 1926.

SALES TAX.

(1) Exports in Bond—Tax does not apply.
(2) Exports to U.S. (Duty Paid)—No Sales Tax has been paid on these, as the Company contends that the Tax does not apply. The Department, however, has made a claim for Sales Tax up to 30th November 1924 and this claim is now before the courts.
The Sales Tax involved for the period 1st January, 1924 (the present company started about 23rd December, 1923) to 31st March, 1926, amounts to $192,589.64.
(3) Domestic Sales—Sales Tax was paid in all cases.

INCOME TAX.

The Company made returns in agreement with its financial books.

HJD:C. Yours faithfully,

Clarkson, Gordon Dilworth

Security and Service

The Factor of Safety

Security of principal and prompt payment of interest are the fundamentals upon which the discriminating investor should base the selection of securities. Our current offerings comprise numerous suggestions for the investor who considers these factors of paramount importance.

We welcome inquiries.

Midland Securities
LIMITED
Bonds for Investment.
Royal Bank Chambers, London, Can. — 807 Lumsden Bldg., Toronto, Can.

Those Who Choose to be Citizens of Canada

(Continued from Page 17)

money going towards paying the boy's passage and in part to the provinces for their assistance in his training. Boys will be brought direct to the provincial farms and from there will be gradually distributed among farmers as opportunities occur. The Federal Government, through the Soldier Settlement Board, will take care of all the follow-up work. Boys will be supervised after they have been sent to work for farmers and special care will be taken to see that they are properly treated.

Already, it is announced, Ontario has entered into such an agreement and 500 boys will be brought out to that province in 1927. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have intimated their intention of joining the Federal Government in the scheme and it is probable that a considerable number of boys will be brought out for settlement in those provinces. Western Canadian premiers have expressed their interest and are now being approached with details of the scheme. There is every expectation of their co-operation and every confidence that shortly all of the Canadian Governments will be united in a joint effort to stimulate boy immigration from Great Britain to Canada.

Canada has always found it easier to get boys than adults from Great Britain, where each year 800,000 leave the elementary schools, 500,000 of whom endeavor to find employment in industry. It has been found, too, comparatively easy to get the boys who are seeking work, and frequently finding it difficult, to emigrate. Canada's experience with boy immigration, ceaselessly carried on over several years by a number of organizations, has been gratifyingly successful. The various schemes have added many valuable young farmers to Canada and absorbed them into the national life when most plastic and assimilable and most likely to develop along Canadian lines and achieve content and satisfaction for themselves as well as a measure of material success.

Live Hogs Go to Britain

A SHIPMENT of 1,200 live hogs was recently despatched from the port of St. John, N.B., to the British markets. This is the first time in a great many years that live hogs have been shipped to England, the usual practice being to slaughter the animals in Canada and ship the products such as bacon, ham, etc., to the Old Country in cold storage.

AMID all the talk of previous motions of censure against the Speaker, a case mentioned by Macaulay seems to have escaped notice. In 1695 charges of corruption were made against Sir John Trevor, the Speaker, and a Committee reported that he had, in the preceding session, received a thousand guineas for expediting a local Bill:—

As soon as the report of the Committee had been read, it was moved that he had been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor. He had to stand up and put the question. There was a loud cry of "Aye!" He called on the "Noes," and scarcely a voice was heard. He was forced to declare that the "Ayes" had it. A man of spirit would have given up the ghost with remorse and shame; and the unutterable ignominy of that moment left its mark even on the callous heart and brazen forehead of Trevor. Had he returned to the House on the following day he would have had to put the question on a motion for his own expulsion. He, therefore, pleaded illness, and shut himself up in his bedroom. Wharton soon brought down a royal message authorizing the Commons to elect another Speaker.

A countrywoman and her husband were going round the Zoo for the first time in their lives. One marvel succeeded another, but when they came to the kangaroos, wonder finally overwhelmed them, and they stared and stared and stared. The woman turned to an attendant close by and asked, "What are they, sir?" "Kangaroos, ma'am. Natives of Australia." "Heavens! Did my sister marry one of them things?"

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Good Year for Goulds Pumps

NET earnings of Goulds Pumps, Inc., for the year ending December 31, 1926, were approximately 11 per cent. larger than those of the previous year, amounting to $221,830, after making the customary liberal reserves for depreciation, Federal and State income taxes, uncollectible accounts, etc. Improved manufacturing facilities with consequent reductions in costs and an increase in shipments of the more profitable lines contributed materially to this result.

During the past year $27,000 of the company's first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds were purchased in the open market and added to the bonds already in the treasury; $40,000 of the issue were retired in accordance with the sinking fund provision of the mortgage indenture. Total holdings of bonds in the treasury as of December 31, 1926, amount to $125,000. Bonds outstanding in the hands of investors total $715,000.

Net liquid assets at December 31, 1926, after deducting reserves for doubtful accounts receivable and inventory shrinkage amounted to $2,132,413.79, compared with $2,048,157.10 on December 31, 1925, an increase of $84,256.69. The ratio of total liquid assets after deducting related reserves to total current liabilities was 651 per cent. December 31, 1926, compared with 557 per cent. December 31, 1925.

Premier Gold Mines

THE annual statement of Premier Gold Mines of British Columbia for the year ending December 31st last, shows that production was substantially increased to $3,782,032, as compared with $3,267,214 in 1925. Operating expenses were $1,582,401 as against $1,286,025, but the net available for dividends increased to $768,218 as against $518,826. The salient features of the income account and balance sheet with comparisons follow:

	1926	1925
Gross Oper. Earn.	$3,782,032	$3,267,214
Oper. Expenses	1,582,401	1,286,025
Net Oper. Earn.	2,211,190	2,013,481
Net Profits	797,127	518,826
Dividends	1,600,937	1,600,375
Current Assets	1,885,984	1,782,561
Current Liabil.	765,219	862,502

The write offs for depreciation and depletion amounted to $1,214,530. The deficit between net profits and dividends is drawn from depletion reserve.

Manufacturers to Meet in Calgary

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with over 700 delegates, will hold its annual convention in the West this year, meeting in Calgary, Alberta, during June.

PLANS have been completed in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for the construction by the Robin Hood Mills, Limited, of a $500,000 flour milling plant, with a capacity of 1,500 barrels a day. Work will commence at an early date. J. M. Bruze?, general manager of the company's plant at Moose Jaw, and W. J. Gordon, of Minneapolis, mechanical superintendent and building engineer, had charge of details. Mr. Gordon states that the survey of the site will be made immediately and contracts for the construction work will be placed as soon as possible.

THE Alberta Liquor Control board made a net profit of $1,803,552.55 as result of its operations for 1926. In addition to these earnings, the sum of $131,127.75 was realized from the sale of permits, bringing the total earnings for 1926 to $1,934,680.30.

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Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One and Three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1927, payable 15th April, to shareholders of record 31st March.
By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, January 24th, 1927.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 161
HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES
(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 2% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 22nd day of April, 1927, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of April, 1927.
Dated the 30th day of March, 1927.
I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

Montreal Tramways Company

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31st, 1926

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
For the Year Ended December 31st, 1926

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report for the year 1926, showing the results obtained from the operations under the Contract with the City, and the share of the Gross Revenue accruing to the Company under the provisions of the Contract and the disposition of same.

The operations under the Contract show the following results for the year:—

Revenue:			
Passenger Earnings		[illegible]	
Miscellaneous Earnings		[illegible]	
Autobus Service:			
Gross Revenue	$41?,949.2?		
Less Interest on Investment and Operating Expenses and other charges	[illegible]		
Net Revenue		[illegible]	
Gross Revenue			[illegible]
Expenditures:			
Operating Expenses and Taxes	[illegible]		
Operating Profit (to the Company)	55,276.47		
Maintenance and Renewals	2,870,229.41		
Total Operating Expenses		[illegible]	
Net Earnings			[illegible]
Distribution of Net Earnings:			
To the Company:			
For Return upon Capital Value 6% on $36,286,295.00		[illegible]	
*Interest on additional Capital Expenditures		[illegible]	
Interest on Working Capital		[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]	
Which together with the Operating Profit of $55,276.47 and Interest on Investment in Autobus Service of $12,916.25, constitutes the Company's Revenue from the Contract.			
For Expense of Financing—½ of 1% of the sum of $36,286,295.00 is allowed annually to the Company to cover the expense incurred in procuring additional capital. This amount is carried direct to "Reserve for Financing"		181,431.47	
To the City of Montreal:			
Rental for the period 12 months ended December 31st, 1926		[illegible]	
Balance		68,281.96	
			[illegible]

*The additional return of 1% per annum provided by the Contract payable for a period extending not more than five years beyond the close of the World War was discontinued September 30th, 1926.

REVENUE ACCRUING TO THE COMPANY

The Gross Revenue for the year accruing to your Company from the Operations under the Contract, together with the Miscellaneous Revenue from other sources, has been distributed as follows:—

Revenue:		
Allowances from Contract:		
Return from Capital Value		[illegible]
Interest on Investment in Autobus Service		[illegible]
Operating Profit		55,276.47
Other Revenue (Outside of Contract)		[illegible]
Total Revenue		[illegible]
Expenditures:		
Interest on Bonds and Loans	[illegible]	
Other Expenses	[illegible]	
Total Expenses		[illegible]
Net Income		$ [illegible]
Less Dividends:		
2½% for the quarter ended Mar. 31st, 1926	[illegible]	
2½% for the quarter ended June 30th, 1926	[illegible]	
2½% for the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1926	[illegible]	
2½% for the quarter ended Dec. 31st, 1926	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]
Surplus for the year		$ 279,159.26
Add Surplus at December 31st, 1925		1,014,0??.??
General Surplus		$1,293,1??.17

The above figures represent substantial gains, and your Directors consider that in view of the many new features introduced into the operations of the Company during the year, the results obtained are satisfactory.

During the year $1,000,000 of the Common Stock of the Company was issued to the Shareholders at a price of $125 per share, Shareholders receiving one share of new Stock for each four shares held at the close of business on [illegible] October, 1926. There has been paid in on account of this issue $615,718.75. The balance due becomes payable on the 31st March, 1927.

AUTOBUS SERVICE

Owing to the popularity of the Autobus Service the Company is now operating ten autobus routes in the City and environs.

During the fiscal year the number of buses in operation has been increased from 24 to 55, and ten additional buses, each having a seating capacity of 33 passengers, have been ordered for delivery early in February.

In order to provide for the proper housing and maintenance of the Company's autobuses a large extension to the St. Henry Garage was completed during the year, this garage now having capacity for 85 vehicles under cover.

Your Directors, however, desire to point out that the Autobus Service is only on trial and that the increased service is given with a view of meeting the wishes of the public and in an endeavor to relieve the traffic congestion.

GENERAL

In accordance with the Company's desire to improve existing conditions for the benefit of the travelling public, a new Tramways Terminal with Waiting Room and conveniences has been erected at Cartierville.

The Mount Royal Car Barns together with Repair Shops, referred to in last year's report, have been in satisfactory operation since the beginning of the year, and have greatly facilitated and improved the Company's operating conditions.

The Company has made material improvements and extensions to its power distribution system, including the installation of automatic switchboard at its St. Laurent Sub-Station and the erection of an entirely new automatic Sub-Station at Verdun. In the Verdun Station the equipment installed is the first of its kind in Canada.

Many improvements to the Company's system have been made at Hochelaga and the work of electrically interconnecting the various Stations of the Company by means of high tension cables has been energetically pushed forward.

Your Directors are now pleased to report that the proposed reorganization of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association came into effect as of the first of May last, following a thorough study and discussion of the scheme by the employees. Under this arrangement the employees are now provided with substantial Sick and Injury benefits, Pension and Death benefits, in keeping with present-day conditions. This readjustment has met with the appreciation of the employees, and will tend to further augment the good feeling and mutual co-operation already existing with the Company.

During the year the agreement with the employees covering their wage schedule was extended upon the same conditions to July 1st, 1930.

In view of the continuing increase in population, and the resulting traffic congestion which, unless provided for, will tend to become still further emphasized, your Company, together with the Montreal Tramways Commission, has continued to give serious study toward means of devising a definite plan which would not only materially relieve the present congestion, but would adequately make provision for future conditions.

Your Directors expect in due course to submit to the civic authorities a general plan of improvement, embracing subways and elevated railways, which, together with the other means at the disposal of the Company, will provide efficient and rapid transportation which the growth of the City may demand.

We are pleased to record that the relations existing between the authorities of the City of Montreal, the Montreal Tramways Commission and the Management of the Company have continued satisfactory during the year.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

JULIAN C. SMITH,
President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, December 31st, 1926

ASSETS

Fixed Assets—			
Cost of Road and Equipment:			
Track Construction		$41,121,209.37	
Electric Construction		3,125,262.19	
General Construction		1,069,557.47	
Real Estate and Buildings		39,182.77	
Rolling Stock		2,900,949.15	
Power Plants		1,493,866.11	
Tools and Machines		1,323,468.82	
Miscellaneous Equipment		74,767.90	
Office Furniture		236,578.76	
		9,197.77	
		$50,558,158.89	
Less [illegible]		250,000.00	
			$50,308,158.89
Investments			29,435.??
Current Assets—			
Cash in Bank and on Hand		$ 638,298.16	
Call Loans		450,000.00	
Guarantee Fund		500,000.00	
Accounts Receivable		58,159.22	
Stores		501,746.28	
			$ 2,161,[illegible]
N.B.—The Contract provides that there shall be paid annually into a Contingent Reserve Fund 1% of the Gross Revenues until such Fund shall amount to $500,000.00. There has accrued to Contingent Reserve Fund since the commencement of the Contract to Dec. 31st, 1926	$500,000.00		
Less carried to Bal.	68,281.96		
Balance unearned	$431,718.04		
which amount or any portion thereof will only be payable when sufficient Revenues are received from the operations of the Contract over all other charges under the Contract.			
			$52,498,777.26

Vouched—
SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A., Auditors.

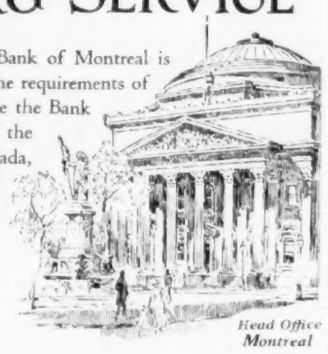
LIABILITIES

Fixed Liabilities—			
Capital Stock (Common)		$ 5,000,000.00	
Advance Payment on New Stock		615,718.75	
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% [illegible] Bonds, due July 1st, 1941: Authorized	$25,000,000		
Issued and Outstanding		21,581,000.00	
General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund [illegible] Gold Bonds, due April 1st, 19[illegible]:			
Series "A" Authorized and Issued		15,426,000.00	
Series "B" Authorized	$ 5,000,000		
Issued and Outstanding		4,500,000.00	
Mortgages		145,842.00	
			$46,[illegible]
Current Liabilities—			
Loans		$ [illegible]	
Accounts and Wages Payable		9?,884.67	
Accrued Interest		254,228.12	
Employees' Securities		26,918.50	
Unclaimed Dividends		1,958.97	
Unredeemed Tickets		1,006,287.78	
Suspense Account		472,303.84	
Dividend payable January 15th, 1927		100,000.00	
City Rental, quarter ended Dec. 31st, 1926		125,000.00	
			[illegible]
Reserve Account		$ 1,000,000.00	
Maintenance and Renewals Reserve		[illegible]	
Reserve for Financing		229,118.88	
Depreciation Reserve, Autobus		15,381.43	
Contingent Reserve Account		68,281.96	
Surplus—			
As on December 31st, 1925	$1,014,[illegible]		
Add—			
For the year ended December 31st, 1926	279,159.26		
		1,293,187.17	
Premium on New Stock		123,943.75	
			3,412,894.72
			$52,498,777.26

Approved on behalf of the Directors:
HOWARD MURRAY, } Directors.
WM. C. FINLEY, }

Certified Correct:—
H. E. SMITH,
Comptroller.

BANKING SERVICE



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THE NORTH—our once under-rated North—sends its meteors of gold and silver across the sky of Canadian opportunity. Today the mineral production of Canada is growing at such a rate as to attract predictions of world dominance from the most eminent geologists.

From coast to coast are mining names to conjure with. Hollinger! Premier! Nipissing! Creighton! Trail! Flin Flon! Sullivan! Noranda! First in nickel! Third in world gold production! High up in silver, lead and zinc, and now Quebec is unlocking her treasure chest to show the world that she, too, possesses copper deposits of almost incredible richness.

British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec are the principal producers of minerals, Ontario in the lead with an annual production of more than $85,000,000.

Not only in precious metals has Canada's progress been phenomenal, but in the base metals and non-metallic minerals. The Dominion is known to the world as the possessor of almost every mineral required in commerce, ranging from the enormous coal deposits of the east and west, to the large quantities of salt, gypsum, asbestos, felspar, slate, granite and other commodities which have a large place in the economic importance of any nation.

The Bank of Toronto, consistently encouraging the development of Canada's natural resources, seeks to deserve the confidence and patronage of the Canadian people on a basis of helpful, friendly co-operation.

267B

THE BANK OF TORONTO

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Saskatchewan Creameries Companies' Merger

(*Continued from Page 17*)

The company was not in a condition to carry on, in the premier's judgment, unless the Government was prepared to increase its guarantee of credit to an enormous extent,—something the Government was not prepared to do. The Government had guaranteed the company's credit at the bank for $600,000, and the company's debt to the bank was now $1,200,000. Even on an inflated basis the company's assets total only $1,500,000. In respect to that guarantee the Government proposed to liquidate it, and to increase its first mortgage on the assets, which now stands at $649,753.30, and to take redeemable preference shares of the company in order to cover such commitments. With regard to the other $600,000 of the indebtedness to the bank the company held products sufficient to liquidate it.

Keen competition undoubtedly played a prominent part. Two great creamery companies had been operating, said Premier Gardiner, and the result was not to the advantage of either the consumer or producer. By the merger at least $100,000 a year could be saved.

Replying to opposition criticism the premier stated that the first statement presented to the government in April showed a loss of $26,203 had been incurred in the first two months of 1926, as compared with a loss of $47,015 in the same period of 1925, the year in which the company made a small profit. In May the company presented a statement showing that the company lost $23,000 in March, against a loss of $26,000 in the same month in 1925. In April, 1926, the losses were $53,000, as compared with $41,000 in April 1925, while at the end of June the losses for the six months were approximately $91,000 in 1926, as in 1925.

From July on, the Government kept a very close check, not only on the operations of the company, but upon the financing of the company by the banks. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the markets, the company lost enormous amounts, partly on account of its holdings in butter and also the conditions under which the butter was marketed.

Regarding Dr. Anderson's mention of New Zealand butter sold at Saskatoon, Premier Gardiner stated that during the Federal elections the Conservative candidate of Saskatoon, who was the owner of one of the largest departmental stores in that city, made the statement that the butter had been brought to Saskatoon to demonstrate that it could be done. To that extent it was true that New Zealand butter had been sold in Saskatchewan, and, under the conditions that existed in New Zealand, it was not surprising that it should be possible,—seeing that the producers paid six cents a pound to promote export sales in other countries of the world.

* * *

UNANIMOUS approval of the merger with Caulder's Creameries, Limited, was given by the 27 delegates of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries. The plan to merge these two concerns was passed without a dissenting vote, only one local not being represented by a delegate.

Under the provisions of the bill the merger is capitalized at $3,000,000, with $1,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of $1 each, and 47,500 shares of $20 each. The remaining $2,000,000 of capitalization may be divided into shares having preferred, deferred, qualified or special rights, or into ordinary rights, or into different classes of shares.

It is undertsood the supervision of the Local Government Board is designed to provide a check upon speculation in butter and other finished product, as well as to keep expansion of the Co-Operative Creameries' plants and facilities within reasonable limits, in accordance with the demands of the business.

In summarized form the amalgamation agreement provides that the assets and securities of the two companies shall rank as follows: As a first charge upon the business will be the 800,000 bonds of Caulder's Creameries, of which 500,000 bear seven per cent. interest, and 300,000 bear 6½ per cent. interest, together with the government mortgage on the Co-Operative Creameries plant.

The second ranking security is the 600,000 per cent. Caulder's Creameries preferred shares, which will be exchanged at par for the same amount as Co-Operative Creameries preferred shares.

The third ranking security is the 108,000 common stock of Caulder's Creameries, for which will be exchanged at par amalgamation shares in the Co-Operative Creameries, bearing a seven per cent. preference.

At any time prior to March 1st, 1932, the Co-Operative Creameries may call in and pay off the amalgamation shares. Series A, at par plus a premium of $2.50 upon each share called in and paid off prior to March 1st, 1929; at par plus a premium of $3 if called in and paid off prior to March 1st, 1930; at par plus a premium of $3.50 if called in and paid off prior to March 1st, 1931; at par plus a premium of $4 if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1932. Shares called in are not to be reissued.

If other companies desire to enter the amalgamation prior to July 1, 1927, provision is made for the issue of amalgamation shares for the assets of any such company in a series other than those given Caulder's Creameries, in exchange for their assets.

The fourth ranking security will be the government redeemable preferred shares, bearing 6 per cent. These will represent the balance of the money which the government will have to pay on its guarantee to the bank, after having added a portion of such amount to the existing first mortgage.

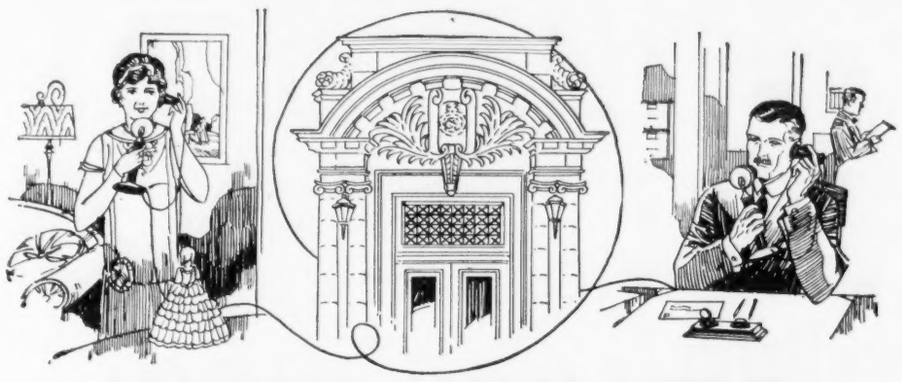
The fifth ranking security is the common stock of the Co-Operative Creameries which will remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the unfavorable financial position of the company, in order that when the position of the company improves these shareholders may share in the increased assets, and when sufficient profits are available for distribution they may again receive dividends. These represent 811,000 subscribed, of which 355,000 is paid up.

Canadian General Electric's Earnings Increase

GROSS profits of the Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., for the year ending December 31, 1926, totalled $1,870,618 as against $1,617,093 for 1925, an increase of $253,525 or 15 per cent. After writing off $700,000 for depreciation, as against $500,000 in 1925, there were left net profits of $1,170,618, an increase of $236,867 or over 25 per cent. Interest charges have disappeared from the balance sheet, as the company has no outstanding interest bearing obligations. Quarterly dividends on the preference shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum were distributed, which amounted to $599,042. There was a surplus of net profits over these dividend requirements of $571,576, an increase of $191,367 over 1925.

Current assets amount to $9,285,871, compared with current liabilities of $1,668,180, leaving a net working capital of $7,617,691, which item shows an increase over the preceding year of $819,437. Total assets amount to $28,732,514, including capital assets valued at $18,328,324. The reserve for depreciation amounts to $4,080,903, and the general reserve to $2,000,000.

Messrs. A. E. Dyment, the chairman of the board, and D. C. Durland, the president, say in part: "The outlook for 1927 is encouraging. New business already booked is larger than during the same period of 1926. Projected power plants and industrial developments will require a large amount of electrical machinery and supplies, and as all indices at present point to a well sustained purchasing power of the public, we expect to maintain and possibly enlarge the sale of electrical merchandise, such as household appliances, lamps, wiring supplies, radio receiving sets, radio tubes and accessories, etc."



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SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION
TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 9, 1927

Madame Grace Smith-Harris

A Gifted Musician and a Sympathetic and Charming Interpreter of the Older School of Composers

By H. M. Ridley

THERE are some poetic and romantic natures that live and move in a psychic element that is of the past rather than the present. Their spiritual affinities are not with the modernist, who, in his rush through life, prides himself upon being in touch with the latest movements, but with the culture of a bygone age that had as its notes, serenity, leisure, graciousness, and amplitude. Of such a nature, one feels, is Madame Grace Smith-Harris, the well-known pianist and *discuse*, who on many occasions has delighted Canadian audiences with her imaginative word-painting and her interpretative playing. With such a spiritual endowment, it is not surprising that whenever she has given one of her inimitable "Pictures of the Past", she has succeeded in recreating for her hearers the atmosphere and romantic charm of other days, seen through the glamor of the years.

It was in an old-world setting that I first saw and heard her. True, the setting was slight enough, some carved, brocaded chairs and cabriole-legged tables indicating the Early Victorian period, but the dainty figure in mauve taffeta frilled gown, with low-cut bodice and wide bertha, her delicate face framed in long ringlets, was the incarnation of lovely feminity of a hundred years ago. And when she spoke in her soft, but exquisitely clear voice, her mobile and *spirituelle* face reflecting the emotions that she depicted, the charm was upon one. One forgot the prosaic present and was transported to a period wherein lived such select spirits as Felix Mendelssohn, Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann, and Frederic Chopin.

The occasion was one on which this gifted pianist gave some of her *vignettes* of the past. By the charm of her word-pictures and the greater charm of her rendering of the compositions with which, in each case, she illustrated the situation she had portrayed, she created in the minds of her hearers an illusion that made the romantic episodes of a century ago realities.

From 20th century Toronto, one found oneself transported to early 19th century Berlin, to the idyllic home of the Mendelssohns, that harmonious and singularly happy family, two of the members of which, at least, were geniuses, while all were gifted. One saw Felix and his equally gifted sister Fanny, greeting with acclaim, the first adequate translation that had been made of Shakespeare's plays, and their raptures over the Midsummer Night's Dream, part of which Mendelssohn set to music when he was only seventeen years old,—and presently one heard a composition whose exquisite playfulness made one almost see fairy forms trooping over the keyboard.

Then one was carried from this peaceful home to the very different environment of Franz Schubert in Vienna, where "out of his poverty, his misery and joy", some of his immortal songs were born. Of his misery one heard an example in a piece so *triste* that it moved one to tears, but presently the sadness was dispelled by a light-hearted Song whose insouciance made one smile. Robert Schumann, as a youth of 18, standing at the signpost, one arm of which pointed to a legal career and the other to Art, was depicted, and his final capitulation to Art, with the world for his stage and literateurs, poets, musicians, and painters as his society, was eloquently described. The infinite variety of his career was expressed in musical selections that admirably illustrated his versatility. Then the artist passed to Chopin, the "poet of the piano", and depicted in various compositions not only his Ariel-like, delicate qualities, but the virility and force of which he was capable in the revolutionary Etude that gives voice to his passionate patriotism.

When a little later I met Madame Grace Smith-Harris in her studio on Jarvis street, Toronto, I discovered no marked discrepancy between the artist who had charmed me and the dainty *petite* figure, who in a simple gown perfectly *à la mode*, suggested, nevertheless, the *air* of another day. Perhaps the spell of her magnetic personality was upon me. It was Dumas, *père*, who, according to Francis Grierson, said: *"Je crois au magnetisme"*, thereby confessing his faith in the occult influence which one personality may exercise upon another. Interpretating as she does the spirit of the past, and expressing her admiration for it, it is not surprising—conceding her magnetism—that she should convey something of its atmosphere in her own person. Her remarkable eyes that, in the lines of Matthew Arnold, are—

"Too expressive to be blue,
Too lovely to be grey"—

MADAME GRACE SMITH-HARRIS OF TORONTO

hold a sorcery that subjugates her interlocutor to her vision, illusion, or conception of life. She speaks of the fine types of Victorian women, points out their sterling qualities and strong intellects, and one finds oneself acquiescing and quite forgetting to take exception to some of her contentions.

"The Victorian women, I think, have been rather maligned," she suggests in her sweet, persuasive voice that holds nothing of the dogmatic in it. "Too much has been made of their supposed weaknesses,—the fainting spells, for instance."

And yet where can we look for finer types of womanhood, with more vigorous intellects, than in Lady Ritchie, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Elizabeth Barret Browning, Christina Rosseti, Adelaide Proctor, Alice Meynell, Jean Ingelow and the Brontes,—to name only a few? If these women were "suppressed", "hysterical", or the victims of insufficient education, they certainly did not reveal it either in their characters or in their work.

"I have been reading the life and letters of Fanny Kemble, that outstanding Victorian actress, and am impressed by their charm, the wit that is revealed in them, and the powers of observation that are manifested. Who writes such letters now? We have not the time—or the inclination."

But the spiritual heritage of Madame Grace Smith-Harris is not only Victorian, but very subtly, French. True, she is of pure English stock on both the paternal and maternal side—her father, incidentally, was the first Chaplain of the first church for the Deaf and Dumb opened in London—but she suggests, nevertheless, in her appearance, voice, and gestures, something that is indefinably French. It is Emerson who speaks of that imponderable influence that emanates from one personality and infects another, particularly in the relationship of teacher and pupil. For many years Madame Grace Smith-Harris studied under the late Mlle. Colmache of Paris and London, and through this great artist whose father was Secretary to Tallyrand, she absorbed something of the atmosphere of Paris. Mlle. Colmache cherished memories that took her back to the days of Chopin. She used to tell her pupil of her friendship with Anne Thackeray, afterwards Lady Ritchie, who as a little girl lived in Paris, and a favorite story was one of little Anne's being taken by a Scotch friend, presumably Miss Jane Stirling, to visit the musician in his rooms—and how the child listened although she did not understand, to music that much impressed her, and on her way home was counselled by the Sotch lady "never to forget that she had heard Chopin play." After Anne Thackeray became Lady Ritchie, the young pianist, Grace Smith, frequently played in her home, and among her cherished possessions are complimentary letters which she received from Sir Richmond Ritchie and many others.

Madame Grace Smith-Harris gave her first concert in London while still a pupil of Mlle. Colmache. Later she repeated it at Windsor where she was at school for some years, a period during which she grew up in the music of St. George's Chapel, and often used to sit up in the organ loft with Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the Queen's Music. On one special occasion she had the honor of playing before Princess Christian. Queen Victoria sent for tickets, but was not present herself.

The school which Grace Smith attended was afterwards moved to Bushey, and became St. Margaret's school, and incidentally, is one in which the Bishop of London is interested. On his recent visit to Canada, after Madame Grace Smith-Harris had played for him, he spoke of her affectionately as "one of my girls".

After Grace Smith gave her first concert, an occasion on which she demonstrated her marked ability, she went abroad to study and see things. She was invited by Signor Busoni to join his summer classes at Weimar where this great artist carried on the Liszt traditions. In this connection, she relates an amusing anecdote:

"On the 31st of July, the anniversary of Liszt's death, Signor Busoni devoted an evening to Liszt. The piano stood beneath candelabra, and as he played the warm candle grease dripped upon him, but so absorbed was he in his playing that he paid no attention to it. When he finally arose from the piano, however, he was enveloped in candle grease. But in this condition, he played again."

From Weimar, Grace Smith went to Berlin, where she studied with Madame Teresa Carreno, and later joined the party of students that she took to Italy. Months of inspiration and delight followed, by one of the beautiful lakes of the country where Shelley found a refuge and the Brownings an ideal retreat.

Upon her return to London, the young pianist gave a recital which created such a favorable impression that she immediately received an invitation to play before Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace. The original command reads—

"Buckingham Palace.

"Miss Knollys is desired by the Queen to say that H. M. will be happy to hear Miss Smith play if she will be here today at 3 o'clock."

Such a communication signified, of course, that the young musician had definitely "arrived", and one can well imagine the thrill of joy and elation with which it was received. From that time her contacts were with such outstanding personalities in the musical realm as Sir Henry Wood and Jan Kubelik, with whom she toured as solo pianist. She played, also, with the Queen's Hall Orchestra, London, at the St. James Hall Popular Concerts, the Broadwood Concerts, London and Manchester, and the Chappell Ballad Concerts.

In Canada the work of Madame Grace Smith-Harris is well-known. Soon after she came to this country, she was invited to play before Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught, and was highly complimented by them for her "artistic playing". In Toronto she has delighted "little theatre" audiences, at Hart House and elsewhere, by her "Pictures of the Past", "Old Italy—17th and 18th century", "Old France"—17th and 18th century, "Romantic Miniatures" (early 19th cent.), "The Paris of Chopin", the themes of which she has worked out in playing that is as marked for its intellectual qualities as for its *warmth* of tone, flawless technique, and distinction of style.

In her admirable interpretations of the past, she has been ably assisted, no doubt, by the histrionic talents of her husband, Mr. Leslie Harris. This gifted English actor has played in Shakespearian and other roles in London, with Sir Herbert Tree, and he has also played with Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, the late H. B. Irving, and Charles Frohman, etc.

In her playing perhaps, Madame Grace Smith-Harris has been more influenced by Chopin than by any other musician. Like that "Ariel of the piano", her quality is lyric, and like him, also, she is most sensitive to form. It was said of Chopin that the "Greek in him kept him from formlessness," and that "his cry was ever restrained by an Attic sense of proportion." In the same way, the playing of Madame Grace Smith-Harris is distinguished by polish of phrase, and by the clearness, neatness, and precision which are characteristically French. In her studio hang two pictures,—one, a fine pencil drawing by Graetle, of Chopin's face, beautiful in its serenity, "fait d'apres nature", two days after his death on the 17th of October, 1849,—given to her by Mlle. Colmache, which she believes may be original,—and the other of Chopin's hand,—that hand which Huneker has described as "elastic, small, thin, with lightly articulated fingers," a description that might be applied to Madame Grace Smith-Harris' own hand. Like Chopin, she has appreciated the advantage of having "supple fingers with increased space between them," and has assiduously practised exercises that have produced this satisfactory result.

An artist to the core, Madame Grace Smith-Harris has expressed rare literary and creative powers in her "portraits" of phases in the lives of the master-musicians. She is a student of history and an omnivorous reader of biography and Memoirs. Perhaps this exquisite artist, this exponent of an old-world culture and weaver of delicate enchantments, is heard to best advantage in the sympathetic atmosphere created by the intimacy of the drawing room, the music room, or the "little theatre". Then the subtle quality of her poetic interpretations is realized, while nothing of the power of her flawless and masterly technique is lost.

Time

Unfathomable Sea! Whose waves are years,
Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe
Are brackish with the salt of human tears!
Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow
Claspest the limits of Mortality,
And sick of prey, yet howling on for more,
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable shore;
Treacherous in calm, and terrible in storm,
Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable Sea?

—*Shelley.*

Truth Fails Not

From low to high doth dissolution climb,
And sink from high to low, along a scale
Of awful notes, whose concord shall not fail;
A musical but melancholy chime,
Which they can hear who meddle not with crime,
Nor avarice, nor over-anxious care.
Truth fails not; but her outward forms that bear
The longest date do melt like frosty rime,
That in the morning whiten'd hill and plain
And is no more: drop like the tower sublime
Of yesterday, which royallty did wear
His crown of weeds, but could not even sustain
Some casual shout that broke the silent air,
Or the unimaginable touch of Time.

—*William Woodsworth.*

St. Andrew's Ghost

Cardinal Beaton's Appearance in Ruined Banqueting Hall

GHOSTS are not fond of appearing as ecclesiastics, yet of the few priestly wraiths Scotland has several. If dynamic feeling fused through action into terrific expression is responsible for wraiths and other apparitions, then in Scotland not only the quietest towns between Berwick and John o'Groats, but Holyrood, Edinburgh and Stirling Castles, and the Earl of Moray's "Ludging" in the capital's Canongate, ought to be ghost-haunted. In these there eventuated more than one highly dramatic and emotional tragedy. Yet these places do not appear, to human eyes and experience, to be revisited by any restless dead. It is that douce and highly intellectual university town St. Andrews which is the scene of one of the most remarkable instances of supernatural phenomena.

It is concerned with him whose memory is yet reviled among the Auld Lichts and other Calvinists in North Britain—Cardinal Beaton. Among them his name is more green than many beneficent ones of their own persuasion. At any rate, he yet lingers on the scene of his activities in religious as well as state craft.

He it is, when the tide is full on the East Sand between midnight and the first hour of the morning, drives down by the old Abbey Wall to the sea. Some have seen his face at the window of his lumbering coach—let this be as it may. But one night, early in summer, three masons were smoking in his ruined banqueting hall that opens on where the drawbridge spanned the moat of St. Andrews Castle. Free to the air it is, like all else there, and stone steps lead to it from the entrance hall on each hand. The three Fifers were waiting for an acquaintance.

Presently, however, they hear footsteps approaching slowly, with now and again a halt. They hear the footsteps on the stone stairs, coming up step by step. The men turn to greet their friend, but they see on the landing, and stepping into the hall, no man, but a woman; for who except a woman would wear that trailing gown—that "muckle reid hat"? She comes at them, and, lo! they realize that here is no woman, but a man, middle-aged and grey-faced. He says never a word, seems totally unaware of them, and goes straight past them. "And he aye keepit lookin' oot to sea," recounts one of the beholders. But the face of him was grey and ghastly.

The Appearance was now on the landing of the stairway opposite. It took its way downward—the big red hat disappeared from view. Recovering from their amazement, the masons dashed forward and stared down the staircase. All was empty air.

Unlearned, prosaic, and lacking imagination these three Fifers, and as matter of fact as their plummets and T-squares. The grey and terrible face of a middle-aged man?—his trailing gown with loose sleeves?—his "muckle reid hat"? How, if not thus, would the ignorant, who have seen no prelate of the Church of Rome, describe the robe and headgear of a cardinal? That face was the face of him who did rejoice in the faggot and the stake—Cardinal Beaton.

Woman's Song

No more upon my bosom rest thee.
Too often have my hands caressed thee.
My lip thou knowest well, so well,
Lean to my heart no more thine ear,
My spirit's hidden truth to hear—
—It has no more to tell.

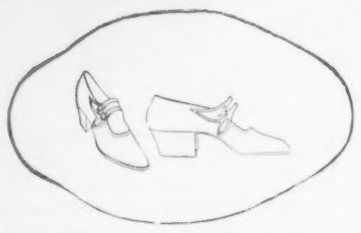
In what dark night, in what strange night,
Burnt to the butt the candle's light
That lit our room so long?
I do not know. I thought I knew
How love could be both sweet and true,
I also thought it strong.

Where has the flame departed, where
Amid the waste of empty air
Is that which dwelt with us?
Was it a fancy? Did we make
Only a show for dead love's sake,
It being so piteous?

No more against my bosom press thee,
Ask no more that my hands caress thee.
Leave the sad lips thou hast known so well
If to my heart thou lean thine ear,
There, grieving, thou wilt only hear
Vain murmuring of an empty shell.

—*Edward Shanks.*

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



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Black Kid
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When is She most beautiful?

IS A woman more beautiful when she minces along unsteadily on French heels — or when she walks in real shoes with all the grace endowed by Nature? To walk naturally, with perfect poise, select a Cantilever Shoe, which does not attempt to improve upon Nature, but to copy it harmoniously. Combined with smart style, there is

COMFORT through FLEXIBILITY in the Cantilever Shoe

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MONTREAL, Keefer Bldg., St. Catherine.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Company
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VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company
BRANTFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Scovil Brothers.

Diana Sweets LIMITED

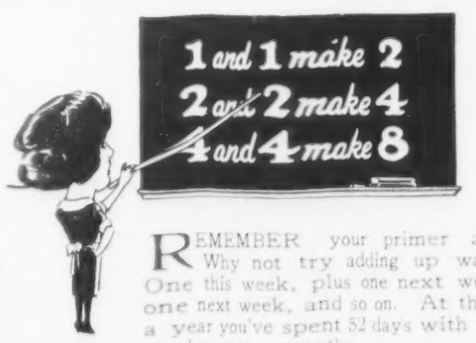
The Stores of Quality.

Getting Your Afternoon "Pep"

Energy for your afternoon's work comes only from a tasty nourishing luncheon—that is why so many business people have the "Diana Sweets" habit.

These appetizing lunches are just enough to satisfy your midday hunger and "pep" you up for the afternoon.

Have you tried Temptation Chocolates? They're good.



REMEMBER your primer addition? Why not try adding up washdays? One this week, plus one next week, plus one next week, and so on. At the end of a year you've spent 52 days with the wash —almost two months.

What a needless waste of time and energy —especially with our Rough Dry service on hand to do the hardest and longest work at a most reasonable cost. Everything is washed and dried, body clothes starched when necessary, flat work is ironed—and you have more time, energy and happiness as surely as one and one makes two.

Rough Dry
11c a pound
Minimum Bundle $1.00.

BRIGHTON LAUNDRY
LIMITED
(The Careful Laundrymen)

826 Bloor St. West Lombard 2151-2152

I ALMOST blush to speak again of the weather, for you must be tired of the subject. Yet, I don't know. If you realize what early spring is like in England, when we do have glorious sunny days such as Canada gets in late May (I hasten to add that I am speaking on the authority of a Canadian friend who is here now) what can you expect me to do but speak of it? The same Canadian friend wishes me to make it quite clear that we have had also some utterly detestable weather. We have had rain and fog and cold winds, but when the sun shines and we have such days as we have enjoyed during the past week we forgive the weather all its tantrums and are as ready to forget and to admire as humans are ever ready to forgive a much-loved and very beautiful but naughty child.

The Weather

Let us then overlook some of the worst which preceded the wonderful ones and tell you what it has been like for three days. A brilliant sun, soft air so that many men were out without heavy coats and women had discarded their furs, the buds bursting with green on the trees and bushes, the crocuses of which I have spoken so often, almost over and the daffodils coming up in the green grass, a lovely blue sky, and—but what more do you want to assure you that we have had spring, even though the cold winds come back and the sky is so dull that we almost think we have dreamed these wonderful hours? My Canadian friend says that the spring she has always dreamed of has materialized, so I can only hope that there are no disappointments in store and that she will have none but happy memories of this year of our Lord 1927.

* * *

ALREADY there are many Canadians over here, though the rush has not yet set in. A welcome visitor is Mrs. David Fraser, whose work for the Canadian Red Cross won her many warm friends and admirers. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are just now in London and are also to pay some country visits before returning to Canada. Another arrival from Canada, and just now in London, is Miss Sutton, the brilliant chairman of the Consolidated Press which publishes SATURDAY NIGHT, and there are others either in London now, or on the continent and arriving a little later in London, for the round of festivities which May, June and July always indicate.

Canadian Guests

A dinner to which several Canadians are asked is the "Empire Food Dinner" which the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club is giving next Monday. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, is the chief guest, and others are to be, Mr. Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P., whom I mentioned recently in connection with his proposed Bill to make the receiving of foreign money (in connection with strikes and other domestic quarrels) illegal, Sir Edward Iliffe, M.P., and Lady Iliffe, Lady Sydenham, Mr. Ben Morgan, who is known to Canadian exporters and producers in connection with his work for the products of the Empire, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thane, and a good many others. The Viscountess Elibank is to preside and the speeches promise to be worth listening to. More and more people are becoming interested in the question of trade within the Empire, and for this fact there is no doubt the Empire Marketing Board may be thanked. Not that the Board is the only agent in bringing about this desirable state of affairs, but it has done much. In a recent copy of SATURDAY NIGHT I saw an excellent reproduction of the framed posters which are set up in various parts of London to give object lessons in the matter of Empire produce, and invariably one sees men and women standing to study the posters and the wonderful map which shows the trade routes.

* * *

HERE again I know that I am using vain repetitions as the heathen do, for I am always talking about flowers. But I wish you could see the pink almond blossom out in all the gardens and making the drabbest street look gay and pretty. A yellow shrub is in flower too, and looked today like a burst of sunshine as it hung forward in front of a tall grey house. But quite one of the oddest of the spring sights has nothing to do with flowers at all. It is the flock of gray sheep grazing in Kensington Gardens in the care of a shepherd who has come from Scotland to care for his charges. Last Sunday all the Round Ponders,—i.e., those who make a weekly pilgrimage to see that none of their treasures have been moved, and to watch the gray haired men sailing miniature yachts while the small boys stand by sadly—added the sight of the shepherd and his sheep to their list of sights. It was really rather wonderful for March. Sheep, green grass, trees bursting into bud, flowers, children, and dogs wild with delight at being in the open air with plenty of space. Even the most melancholy of the pavement artists who puts on an especially wistful expression on Sundays, appeared a little more cheerful.

Flowers

* * *

THE Agony Column, as it is called, in the great newspapers continues to amuse me and to excite my curiosity. Alas that I shall never know what led up to certain advertisements nor what the results were of certain others. Some are easy to follow. As for example this which says: "Mr. George Saintsbury begs his correspondents on the New Prayer Book question to accept this acknowledgement with his best thanks," and "The Hon. Mrs..... will accept a few ladies for training as Mannequins at her Mannequin Training Salons". But I puzzle a good deal over: "My dearly beloved G. Will you please come as soon as you return? Darling are you Trocadero.3.12. 26 and 21? Eric." Now what and who is Eric? A lover or a burglar".

The Agony Column

Another gentleman advertises that he has sold his business as a pork butcher and is not responsible for debts, someone else begs dog-lovers to save an unwanted dog, and a Young Bachelor wants paying guests in his charming Georgian house near the

(Continued on Page 39)

WIDOWED IN MALTA

Lady Congreve, photographed with her pets at Malta, where her husband, the Governor of the Island, General Sir Walter Congreve, V.C., recently died. Lady Congreve has received a message of condolence from the King and Queen.

Camp Oconto
Eagle Lake, Tichborne, Ont.
A Camp for School Girls
Land and Water Sports — Riding
Camp Oconto is situated in Frontenac County, 4¼ hours' journey from Toronto—4 hours from Montreal and 3 hours from Ottawa.
For illustrated booklet write:
MISS FERNA G. HALLIDAY,
Trinity 7323 13 Spadina Road, TORONTO

Increase your energy and vitality by drinking BOVRIL
"The goodness of prime beef"

Clean thoroughly—yet easily!

Only $5.00 down
The rest in easy payments. Liberal allowance on your old cleaner

YOU can get the dirt from high and low. You can get every speck of it. Yet you need not strain to do it.

Use a Premier Duplex. Its double action—strong suction plus a motor-driven brush—gets *all* the dirt. And gets it in half the time —easily!

You never have to oil the Premier Duplex. With ball bearings in both motor and brush, it is saved from that run-down-before-oiling weakness. It is always at the height of its efficiency!

Come in and see a demonstration TODAY!

Premier Duplex
Electric Vacuum Cleaner
Made in Canada
THE PREMIER VACUUM CLEANER CO., LTD.
General Offices, Toronto, Ont.
BRANCHES AT
Toronto, London, Montreal, Hamilton, North Bay, Windsor, Ottawa, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria

Just Ask for "Dreadnought Tissue"

A most satisfactory roll for the bathroom. A soft, absorbent tissue made, like all Eddy Toilet Rolls, under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

Big value for the housewife seeking a good tissue at a moderate price.

THE E.B. EDDY CO. LIMITED HULL, CANADA

SOCIETY

The most brilliant function which has taken place at Government House, Victoria, B.C., during the official term of Lieutenant-Governor R. R. Bruce was that on Friday evening, March 25, in honor of the visit to the Pacific Coast of the Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon. An official dinner of thirty-four covers was followed by a ball. For the dinner the table was attractively done with daffodils and primulas, and the same color scheme was used in the decoration of the ballroom, where in addition to festoons and rosettes of gold and mauve, were masses of primulas banked about the platform where the musicians sat and in the southern embrasure of the hall, where the Vice-regal party stood while presentations were being made preceding the ball. Lady Willingdon was handsomely gowned in cloth of gold and diamante, with jade hem, and she wore diamond ornaments, the purple sash of the Order of Dame of the British Empire. Miss Mackenzie, niece of the Lieutenant-Governor, wore a gown of white and black georgette. The ball opened with a quadrille of honor, the set being composed of His Excellency the Governor-General and Miss Mackenzie, the Lieutenant-Governor and Viscountess Willingdon, Mayor Pendray and Mrs. J. D. MacLean, and the Hon. Dr. MacLean and Mrs. Nichol.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at tea on Saturday afternoon of last week in honor of the out-of-town visitors to the Toronto Skating Club Carnival. Mrs. Ross, in black georgette with blue, and Miss Isobel Ross in a black fringed gown with pink rose on the shoulder, received the guests. Those present included, the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Agar Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Macpherson, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Miss Estelle Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Miss Cumming, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. Machado, Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mr. Chauncey Bangs, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Miss Evelyn Richardson, Colonel Nelles, Ottawa, Mrs. Bingham Allen, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mr. Paul Belcourt, Miss K. Lopdell, Ottawa, Miss Hilda Rinehart, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie, Miss Marion Macdougall, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Boulton, Montreal, Miss Frances Claudet, Ottawa.

* * *

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Canadian Army and Medical Corps are holding two bridge parties, the first on Thursday, April 28, the second on Friday, April 29, at spacious Casa Loma, Toronto. After play and the distribution of special prizes, tea will be served, and the ex-officers of the C. A. M. C. will be present. The proceeds of these bridges will be used towards the bell—for the Carillon in the Memorial tower at the University—which the Ladies' Auxiliary to the C. A. M. C. are donating in memory of the men who gave their lives in the Great War. The bridges have been arranged by Mrs. Charles Hare and Mrs. Hardy and their committee, and it is expected that two hundred tables will be played each day.

* * *

Lady Kingsmill and her son have been visitors in Toronto this week, guests of Mrs. W. W. Beardmore. Miss Diana Kingsmill is at present the guest at Lismore Castle, Ireland, of the Duchess of Devonshire.

* * *

Miss Hardy, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith, and with her host and hostess is attending the Toronto Hunt Horse Show and Carnival this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Blackwood have returned to Toronto from Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rutherford Caverhill, of Montreal, are sailing in the *S.S. Montnairn* on April 14, from Saint John, N.B., for England. They will spend two months abroad.

* * *

Mrs. Josephine Brouse, of Toronto, sails on Saturday of this week from New York for France.

* * *

Mrs. George Dickson, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, is again in Toronto, after the winter spent at Southern Pines.

* * *

Mrs. F. F. Dalley and Mrs. O. S. Hillman, of Hamilton, have returned from Southern Pines.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Champ, of Hamilton, Ontario, and their daughter, Miss Diana Champ, leave this week for Atlantic City and will spend Easter in New York.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. MacGillivray, of Toronto, are sojourning in Bermuda, guests at the Belmont Manor.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. E. St. Jacques, of Montreal, are in Bermuda, and guests at the Belmont Manor.

* * *

Dr. W. J. Mayo, of Rochester, N.Y., was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, while in Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Coulson are again in Toronto after a sojourn in the Carolinas.

Beasts Among Us

"DON'T jump: there's a bear just behind you—he's pinching your lunch".—That is the sort of thing that happens when you travel in Yellowstone Park.

There was a bear there who once got a tit-bit off a tourist. The next time he met a man on the road he sat up and begged—and got a stick of chocolate. Within a few weeks he had found the narrowest part of the road, and whenever a motor-car came along he sat up in the middle—cars stopped, bear filled up.

There is now a tribe of these super-beggars who, without visible means of support, are a great deal fatter than they ought to be.

Yellowstone Park is the great American preserve for wild animals, something like the new "Zoo" or jungle, which it is now proposed to make in England, near Luton. But whilst Whipsnade (the name of the district) is chiefly meant for exotic and foreign animals, and is to be fenced and ditched (but with excellent camouflage) to keep them in, Yellowstone Park is simply a sanctuary for animals native to the country. It has been declared so by law, and there are heavy penalties, stringently enforced, for anyone who shoots an animal in the Park.

The strange thing is—the animals know the law, and take the most amazing liberties with human beings. One man has told of a coyote (American fox) which used to ransack his camp and torment and terrify his puppy, simply because it knew he dared not hurt it—he would have been punished if his puppy had retaliated effectively. The bears know their privileges very well—one party tells of returning to their camp to find a small black bear systematically ransacking their baggage, but only smashing things as a last resort, when it could not open them.

There is the big grizzly, too, who knows his rights to the hotel rubbish heap (now, in fact, labelled "Bear's Dump"), and chases away the residents if they try to photograph him from nearer than ten yards. Mere man, indeed, has to walk very warily where the animals are "At Home"—there have been some nasty accidents. The best "safety first" precaution is always to carry some food—and to get away before the last mouthful is finished.

The bears and other animals also know that, having raided the neighboring farmers' crops, they are safe when once again back over the boundary of the Park. Queerest of all, animals have been known to travel deliberately right across the continent to reach the safety and good hunting of the Park.

There are hopes that Whipsnade will also prove the nucleus of England's Yellowstone Park—for such a sanctuary is badly needed before all our animals and birds yield to the advance of towns and men.

Wordsworth is a quarry of splendid things;
I always think his lines—
And many love me; but by none
Am I enough beloved

profoundly human Who was ever enough beloved? That is the strength of religion, that it gives people the sense of being enough beloved.—*A. C. Benson.*

Within—and Without!

Up and down the avenues goes a procession of goloshes and rubbers these sloppy April days. But the shoes within, although dry and cozy, lose their polish, their original lustre unless kept to perfection by Meltonian Cream.

What a shame it is to buy expensive shoes and see them get old-looking before their time, simply through lack of care. For Meltonian Cream, so easily applied, gives such a smooth, lasting polish. The standard of quality in England for more than one hundred years.

Meltonian
CREAM *for* GOOD SHOES

Meltonian Cream is made in White, Neutral, Black, and light and dark Brown, for cleaning and preserving all Polished leathers.

In Compact Tube, Dumpy Jar or Tall Bottle
Sold by all good Shoe Stores.

E. Brown & Sons, Limited, London, Eng.
Distributors: C. E. Fice & Son, 331 Bay Street, Toronto.

H. & C. Blachford, Limited
have just received a large shipment of
English Walking-out Shoes for Women

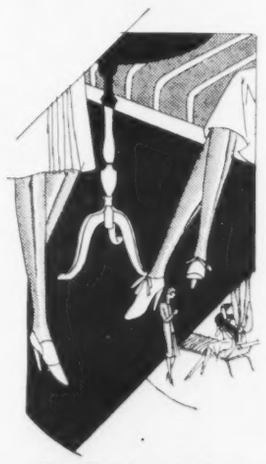
They come in Oxford and Strap Styles — Black, Brown and White—and were made specially for them by

MESSRS. CHURCH & CO.,
Northampton England.

H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
286 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

Especially made for dancing
—but worn for all occasions

"THE DANCING CHIFFON"



"The Dancing Chiffon"
Pure thread Japan silk from heel to narrow hem, dyed in all the latest shades. *Ask for it by Style No. 53780.*

MANY women tell us, in spite of the lovely sheerness of "The Dancing Chiffon" it gives such exceptional wear that they find it practical to wear for "every day" as well as for dancing.

This is the reason for its long wear. The foot is made of fine mercerized lisle—reinforced at toe, sole and heel. It never seems to wear out.

All-silk where it shows, full-fashioned, in the newest shades, and long wearing — "The Dancing Chiffon" meets the demand of every occasion. If your dealer can't supply you write our Canadian representative.

Allen A
HOSIERY
for men, women and children

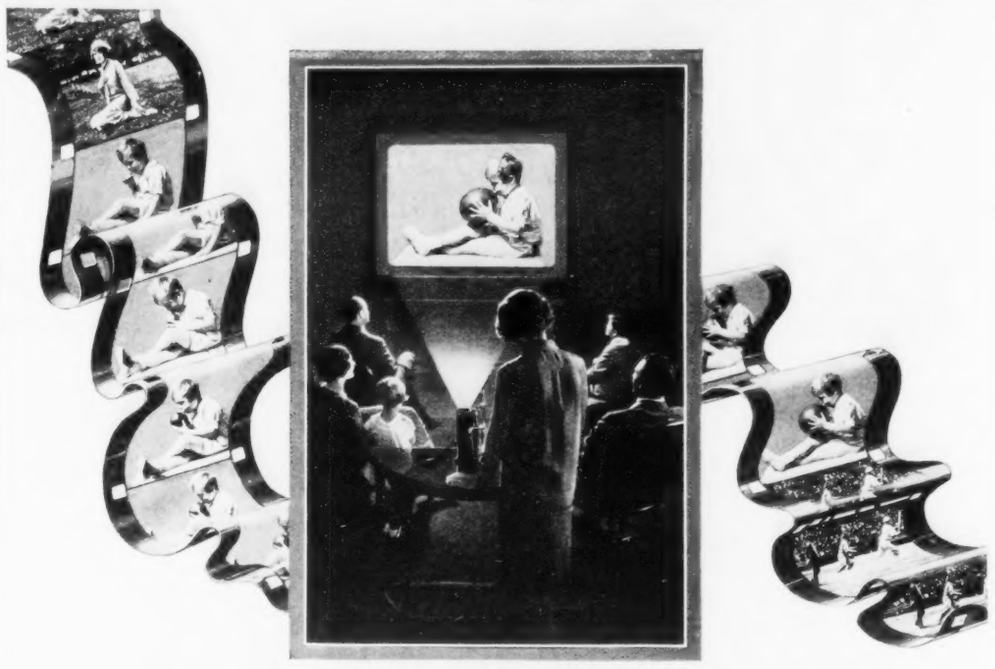
THE ALLEN-A COMPANY — KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Canadian Representative:
CHARLES PHILLIPS, 184 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Allen A **"The Dancing Chiffon"** *Style No.* **53780** $2.00 a Pair

Davidson's Ladies' Toggery
BLOOR BLDG. — BAY & BLOOR STS. — RAND. 0677
TORONTO.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION.



Make a Movie of it with a Ciné-Kodak

SWITCH on your Kodascope projector. Instantly a blank screen flashes up into a sparkling movie. And you and your Ciné-Kodak made that movie. In it are Fred and Ethel and Dick and Edna, the children, of course, and you yourself. It's *your* movie and there's a tingling thrill every time you see it.

And to the magic of movies you make yourself is added the pleasure of professional releases rented from Kodascope Library. There are about 200 pictures to select from—comedies, dramas, animated cartoons for the youngsters and travelogues.

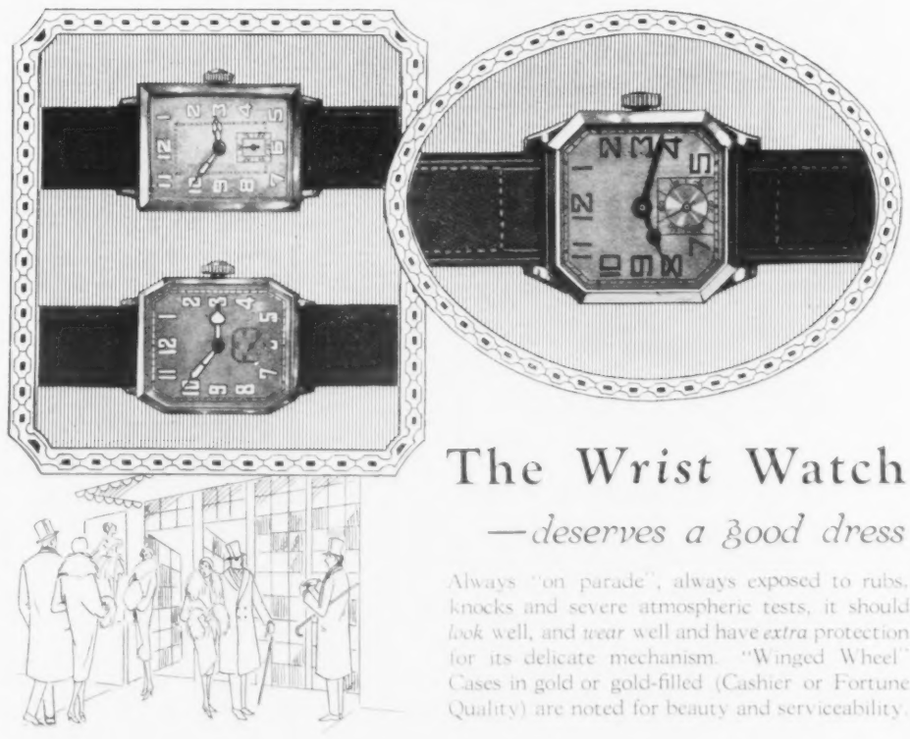
A complete outfit now—Ciné-Kodak, Kodascope and screen—as low as $162.

Many Kodak dealers are now prepared to demonstrate the Ciné-Kodak. If your dealer is not yet ready, write us for Ciné-Kodak booklets.

You may sight the Ciné-Kodak either at waist height or eye level—an exclusive feature.

You may sight the Ciné-Kodak either at eye level or waist height—an exclusive feature.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto



The Wrist Watch
—deserves a good dress

Always "on parade", always exposed to rubs, knocks and severe atmospheric tests, it should *look* well, and *wear* well and have *extra* protection for its delicate mechanism. "Winged Wheel" Cases in gold or gold-filled (Cashier or Fortune Quality) are noted for beauty and serviceability.

Ask your Jeweller to show you the newest Cases by

The American Watch Case Co. of Toronto, Limited

Largest Makers of Watch Cases in the British Empire.

The Luxury Soap of the World

SINCE the days of knee-breeches and powdered wigs, people of refinement have enjoyed the pure creamy lather and the delicate, clinging fragrance of Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap, the luxury soap of the world.

It purifies—refines—imparts exquisite charm and subtle, lingering fragrance.

$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best Druggists and Department Stores.

YARDLEY'S
Old English
LAVENDER SOAP

YARDLEY, 8, New Bond St., LONDON, Eng.
CANADA: 358-362 Adelaide St., W., Toronto 2, Ont. U.S.A.: 15 Madison Square, New York, N.Y.

My Lady's Dressing Table

THERE have been many prophets of evil lately who foretell disaster for this continent because there are ever so many dollars being spent on cosmetics by the women who inhabit this western world. It is really quite unnecessary to become alarmed because woman is using powder and beautifying lotions. Woman has always taken an interest in powders and creams which are said to make the feminine countenance more attractive. Look at the Roman empresses with their scented baths and, as for Cleopatra, that dusky lady simply revelled in lip-stick and oils for the hair. It may be that Mother Eve was tempted, not by an apple, but by a jar of superior cold cream, presented by that wily serpent. Assuredly, nothing will attract woman's interest more surely than a jar or bottle of a preparation which is said to restore a fading complexion to freshness and vitality. Here is what a New York specialist says about the average woman's need in such equipment:

THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Gown in gold lamé, and white chiffon with large gold filigree buckle. From Poiret, of Paris.

What do you need then to keep your skin lovely? Suppose you have been drifting along without a thought for preserving your youthfulness, and now suddenly find it needs preservation. What can you do?

Provide yourself with at least two creams, and supplement these with a tonic lotion. One of the creams is for cleansing, and should be very thin and light. Indeed, some specialists make it a cleansing oil or oily liquid, instead of a cream. The second cream is a heartier one, for lubricating the surface of the skin and filling out the hollows and furrows in the underlying adipose. The lotion is for stimulus. It should contain some alcohol or other astringent. It often has bleaching properties as well.

* * *

THERE were three of us discussing that interesting topic, the weather.

"Thank goodness, winter seems to be over," said Harriet, "there's nothing picturesque about it."

"That's where you're mistaken," said a young matron who is given to wearing sports suits. "There isn't anything prettier than winter sports."

I agreed with her the other night, as I watched a group of young skaters, whose movements made even the swallow's flight seem clumsy. The slender young dark-clad forms were adorned with wings which flashed beneath the light in gold and blue and violet, with crimson crescents and stars of silver. It was a gorgeous spectacle of Canadian youth, exulting in the exquisite revels of the ice.

* * *

THE average girl is just as particular (sometimes even more so) about her back view as about her appearance in front. But there are women who are just like ostriches are supposed to be (I believe they are really quite free from this weakness). Metaphorically, they bury their heads in the sand, says an English writer.

They are tidy in front, powdered, clean and quite attractive, but at the back, and even the side view! What about the fuzzy bit of hair, that covers one ear and only half covers the other? If you are shingled, you are probably all right, because shingling is not shingling at all unless it is smart and exactly as it ought to be; but some of the old-fashioned unshingled are painfully careless about their "back hair".

What is your hat like at the back?

What about the back of your neck?

Is it not only scrupulously clean, but powdered to match the rest of your neck?

Then the line of your gown. Only the other day I saw a rather too plump woman whose corset showed bones at the back. She had her gown tight enough for the fashion, but too tight for her figure.

I have seen beautiful tight stockings with a mark, or even a tiny hole, in the back.

Study your back view in the mirror; then your side view. Study them coldly and critically, as though you were examining somebody else and not yourself.

No dress—or undress—can give you beautiful shoulders if you do not possess them; you must be content with what you have, but there is no reason why you should make them worse.

What are your movements like?

Are you in the habit of holding your shoulders back?

If not, you should make an hourly practice of it. Do you ever think of this when you are hurrying along to catch your 'bus or walking about your house doing your many duties? If you cannot improve the actual shape of your shoulders, at least you can alter the *set* of them.

Look at yourself with your hat on and your hat off.

Try your hair sideways and backwards.

What about the top of your head?

And notice all the time the set of your shoulders? *Are* you getting round-shouldered? Oh, horrors! Yes, you are! Never noticed it? Well, you have noticed it now, so you can set to work to alter it.

Head up, shoulders back, and grace and dignity please! Otherwise you will pass another little milestone on the way to age and unattractiveness, instead of preserving your looks and freshness, as every woman wants to do.

* * *

Don't forget, if your office is heated with an anthracite or gas stove, to cream out the damage they might do to your skin when you go to bed; a walk home in the rain is excellent for your complexion if you have a "mac" to protect your clothes.

Never forget the thick layer of face cream before undressing.

Let it soak in while you do all sorts of little jobs, then wipe it off and wash with a good soap.

Do not forget to take out a spotlessly clean powder-puff. If you cannot afford constantly to renew your puff make yourself a tiny bag and fill it with wee bits of clean cotton-wool. They are cheap and easily renewed.

Wash your face during the day if you have the opportunity. It is fatal to the fineness and texture of your skin to powder all day as some girls do on the top of the old powder. Can you wonder you get enlarged pores and unsightly spots?

Here are some of the things a business girl should remember:

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Healthful Cleanliness

Old Dutch There is nothing else like Old Dutch Cleanser for cleaning sinks—it won't clog the drain pipes; for kitchen utensils, bathrooms, floors, etc. The flat, flaky particles erase all the dirt and impurities without scratching the finest surfaces. Contains no lye, acids or gritty substance. Keep the whole house spick and span with Old Dutch.

Goes further — lasts longer.

MADE IN CANADA

25 *shades* in KAYSER HOSIERY

It is a pleasure to find just the right shade in a silk stocking that will wear. Kayser silk stockings are made for all the varied activities of the day—full fashioned—pure silk to the hem to meet Fashion's whim for shorter skirts.

They may be worn with confidence, for the Marvel-Stripe* keeps garter runs from marring the clear, sheer beauty of the silk.

Kayser

AT ALL LEADING STORES
MADE IN CANADA
*Trade mark reg.
38

His dance

WHEN he claims you for his dance, will you surrender your arms gracefully and gladly? Or will the knowledge of superfluous hair distress you? It is unnecessary—inexcusable—to allow unsightly hair to mar the clean lines of your arms. For X-BAZIN is so simple to use, so safe, so successful.

In as little time as it takes to polish your nails, this pleasantly perfumed depilatory powder or paste will rid you of every disfiguring hair—underarm, forearm or neck. You simply apply the powder or paste; in a few minutes wipe it off.

For over a hundred years French women have guarded their immaculateness with this dainty treatment. It does not coarsen, darken, or encourage subsequent growth; its mission is one of beauty alone.

Made in Canada by
HALL & RUCKEL, Inc.

X-BAZIN
Famous French Way of Removing Hair
Price 50 cents.
Stenhouse Ltd., 15 St. Francis Xavier St., Montreal

Always Under Foot—

Day in, day out, month after month your rugs are being walked over. Is it any wonder they become dull and tired looking? We can bring back much of their original color and freshness. This Spring let us dust and shampoo all your rugs.

Orientals receive our special care.

Phone Main 7486
And Our Driver Will Call.

CURTAINS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, QUILTS
Cleansed to look like new.
Blankets and Rugs moth-proofed with Larvex.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED
"We Know How."

SPRING IS A GOOD TIME FOR A SKIN CLEAR-UP.

Winter weather and indoor habits may have left your skin rough, pimpled, reddish, full of blackheads, rashes, or you may have sallowness or a red nose. Our famous preparation PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER, is used for these troubles with wonderful effect. Price, postpaid, $1.50.

Others may be afflicted with wrinkles, withered appearance, soft and flabby muscles, thinness or hollowness in the face, etc. These conditions are successfully treated by our preparation called PRINCESS SKIN FOOD. One or two applications make a tired face look years younger. Sent postpaid to any address for $1.50.

Those who suffer from superfluous hair on the face, should make an appointment to call, or write for particulars of our method of permanently removing the growth, by Electrolysis, the only permanent way.

Write or Call—Consultation FREE. Booklet "X" FREE on Request

HISCOTT INSTITUTE LTD. 61F College St., Toronto 2
ESTABLISHED 1892

Why Bald So Young? Cuticura will help You

To prevent loss of hair. Dandruff, usually the cause of premature baldness, may be easily removed by regular shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment. This treatment keeps the scalp clean and healthy and promotes hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Women's Daintiness

Under this most trying hygienic handicap now assured. NEW way offers true protection — discards like tissue

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
Registered Nurse

LIGHT frocks, sheerest gowns . . wear them now any day, any time, anywhere, without a moment's doubt or fear!

The uncertainty and insecurity of the old-time "sanitary pad" is ended.

Most women now use "KOTEX" . . . a new and remarkable way.

Five times as absorbent as ordinary cotton pads.

✓ Discards as easily as a piece of tissue. No laundry. No embarrassment.

Obtainable at all drug and department stores simply by saying "KOTEX." Be sure you get the genuine. Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex. You buy without hesitancy.

Proves old ways a needless risk. 12 in a package. In fairness to yourself, try it.

KOTEX

Crying?

Use *Murine* to remove redness and puffiness

A good cry may relieve your emotions, but it's hard on the appearance of your Eyes. Use *Murine* liberally after crying to overcome the red, puffy, unsightly condition that follows. *Murine* contains no belladonna or other harmful ingredients, thus you may use it freely. At all drug stores.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Quick relief to
Bronchial Sufferers

Coughs, nasal and bronchial colds are relieved promptly by the vapor of Cresolene — the standard drugless treatment with forty years of successful use its guarantee. The most widely used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic croup.

Vapo-Cresolene
Est. 1879
Sold by Druggists
Send for descriptive booklet F
THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.
Leeming-Miles Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.

Don't rush to business if you can help it.

See your powder-puff is clean.

Do not wash your face when very hot.

Walk when you get the chance.

Avoid strong tea, strong coffee, vinegar pickles and "bought" pastries. Use a little cleansing cream every night.

Do not go out every night, but occasionally take a few restful hours for odd jobs and beauty jobs.

Try and keep your temper even if

THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Very modern type of dinner gown from Redfern, of Paris, in green panne embroidered in rhinestones and emeralds with modern adaption of train.

other people are trying and catty, because the state of your mind will not only soothe or fray your nerves, but build up or entirely destroy your beauty.

* * *

AN ENGLISHWOMAN addressing the business girl says:

You are lucky and yet un'ucky, too, if you are a business girl. The lives of both the stay-at-homes and the business girls have their pleasures and their advantages and their beauty troubles too. You must try and sift the wheat from the chaff. What worries you most? What effect will staying at home or going to business have upon your beauty?

If you are at business you may find it difficult to attend to your looks every day, but try and remember it is the five minutes' regular attention that counts.

If you go out every day you can manage to get up a few minutes earlier—yes, in *all* weathers, please—and you can walk at any rate part of the way. It is a terrible mistake to be late. You have to rush dressing, swallow your breakfast in a way that is bound in time to upset your digestion, neglect little duties, and start off feeling disgruntled.

It is nonsense to say that the few minutes you lose in the morning can never be pulled up. But you cannot undo the feeling of rush and worry, both of which are bad for your beauty.

Get as many little jobs as you can done overnight, and try to leave yourself ten minutes or so for a brisk walk in the air.

If it is pouring with rain it will pay you to buy a pair of rubbers that only go over the tips of your shoes and scarcely show. Wet feet are beauty destroyers, for they often mean colds and red noses and inside pains and aches, and they in turn mean frowns and sighs and little lines of care and pain.

You should pick out the least rich messes you can find for luncheon.

Choose stewed fruit, even the inevitable "stewed prunes" in preference to starchy puddings. Suet, if it is real suet, is all right in the winter. Don't have coffee and one or two rich cakes. A glass of water and bread and cheese and a cup of coffee afterwards are excellent and nourishing, and you can follow them with a banana.

* * *

Correspondence

E. G. I am glad that you have found the hair tonic of some benefit. Hair the color of yours is all too rare in this dull world. Do not have it bobbed, but coax it along into luxuriance. You can do so much with a smart coiffure in these days, that it is a pity not to have yours at its best. I have sent the name of a good shampoo powder. It makes wonderful glints in the hair and produces a profuse lather; but I think you will like it, and find the hair delightfully fluffy after its use. A thorough shampoo is one of the most invigorating experiences one can have—and I hope you will enjoy the one I have recommended.

* * *

May Child. So you belong to the last month of spring and wish to know its "lucky signs." I suppose you mean by that its traditional flower and jewel. The former is the hawthorn, whose rose-and-white lovelinesss must appeal to all of us. The jewel is the emerald;—and if you wish to keep true friends and live a long life you will wear this jewel of cool deep green. Such are the traditions of May in flower and jewel lore. There was an ancient belief in the south of England that if a woman were to arise at dawn on the first of May and walk across the dew-wet grass, gathering the dew wherewith to wash her face, she would straightway acquire a wonderful complexion, as radiant and fair as the hawthorn blossoms themselves. Now, I have sent you the name of the cream as desired and I hope it will help to banish the tan which March winds brought.

* * *

Eva. Here you come tripping in from the west, with breeze and sunshine between the lines of your letter. What a delightful spot you must live in, with a lake and mountains and a heavenly garden! Surely, British Columbia must be the Land of Heart's Desire in all this Dominion of beautiful playgrounds. Yet, as I write the words, a certain place by the sea in New Brunswick arises in reproach, and Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia protests vigorously. As for Ontario, it has beauty everywhere, from the St. Lawrence to the Sault, and the prairies have a magnificence all their own, while Quebec, a great lady with historic robes, seems to smile at youthful claims. I have sent you the desired recipe and hope that it will have the effect of hurrying the freckles away.

Valerie

Bathing and Health

THE delight of feeling the waves break over us, coupled with the fun and jollity of the beach, makes bathing the most popular feature of the seaside holiday. So keen is our enjoyment that we are apt to forget that bathing also has its dangers.

Provided that we bathe with judgment, it is, of course, as invigorating as it is enjoyable. The constantly moving salt water stimulates the skin and acts as a general tonic. Swimming, moreover, is an exercise second to none.

But all these good effects, both mental and bodily, will be nullified for the great majority of us if the bathe is either too prolonged or taken at an injudicious hour. Of course, there are exceptionally robust individuals who can practise sea bathing almost with impunity, but even they would derive greater benefit by not over-doing it.

The best time to bathe is undoubtedly about 11 o'clock in the morning. Not only has the temperature of the body then reached normal after its early-morning fall, but also the temperature of the air is usually not far from its maximum. Further, our bodily strength has been fortified by breakfast, which is by then sufficiently digested.

Most authorities heartily condemn the practice of early-morning bathing as calculated to upset even the strongest. The early bather enters the water when his temperature and vitality are low, and, in addition, he frequently has to walk some distance on an empty stomach and to undress in the cold air.

Each bather can best find out for himself what is the correct length of time for him to stay in the water. Once having determined this, he should avoid being led astray by stronger companions. Five minutes will be enough for some; a general average is fifteen to twenty minutes; and half an hour is sufficient for the strongest. Nothing is gained by taking more than one bathe a day.

It is quite safe for children to paddle about in the shallow water, but wading waist deep for a considerable time is harmful to them.

The Bracelet Over the Shoulder

AN EVENING dress style which must have originated from the wide jewelled bracelets we wear nowadays is to have one shoulder strap of a gown in the material and the other of jewels—say, squares of jade linked with silver or platinum, coral linked with onyx and brilliants, or turquoise linked with pearls and diamonds—just as though a woman had taken one of her broad bracelets off and fastened it over her shoulder.

With a dressmaker in the Rue de la Paix a jeweller is collaborating to provide such straps.

An onyx and diamond strap was used on a gown of gold tissue. An evening dress which had the right shoulder strap of crystal and brilliants was in a gold and silver patterned lamé with the pattern big and heavy at the hem and becoming lighter as it neared the shoulders, the hem having a 2 in. or 3 in. gold band to edge it. From the right shoulder hung a graceful drapery of pale honey-colored chiffon. With the necessary adaptation as to train, this would make a very good Court gown.

Shoulder Flowers in Paris

BUT though flowers may be disappearing from the shoulder of dresses, one couturier in the Rue de la Paix is using them lavishly on evening capes. He puts a monster blossom on either side of, say, a double fur, velvet, or tissue collar.

Sometimes, as in the case of a shade of lamé cloak graduating from deep yellow at the hem to pale yellow at the neck, where it was collared in sable, there may be a big black flower on one side and a big white bloom on the other.

"Pink Tooth Brush"

A modern evil with a very simple treatment

THAT slight bleeding of the gums which tinges the tooth brush with pink, is often dismissed from the mind too quickly.

Yet even if it occurs infrequently, it is the first warning that heralds the approach of more stubborn gum troubles—troubles so widely prevalent today.

Taken early enough, "pink tooth brush" is not difficult to correct. In itself, it is not dangerous. But when "pink tooth brush" comes, your gums need your closest attention. Much worse things can follow in its train. You must restore to the gum tissues the stimulation which today they do not get by natural means. You should massage them. You need Ipana Tooth Paste.

The primary cause of the modern break-down of the gums is easily traced to the food that we eat every day. This modern food of ours is soft—it is lacking in fibre—it fails completely in its function of giving to the gums the stimulation and massage they need so much to keep in good condition. So gums grow lazy and stagnant. They grow tender and sensitive. On occasion they bleed—and after that a long list of more severe troubles threatens.

Dentists will tell you of the value of massage for gums that cannot, without bleeding, stand the touch of the brush. Hundreds of them recommend it and hundreds of them praise Ipana Tooth Paste as well, because of Ipana's efficacy in toning and stimulating weakened gum tissue. For Ipana contains ziratol, a hemostatic and antiseptic used for years by dentists.

How to restore the gums to health with Ipana and massage

So use Ipana and practice massage if the health of your gums is not all it

should be. This simple treatment, night and morning, will stir up the sluggish circulation within the gum walls and bring fresh, clean blood to clear the tiny capillaries. If at first your gums are too tender, begin by massaging them with a little Ipana on the finger. Then, as the tissues grow firmer, use the tooth brush for this gentle frictionizing.

Switch to Ipana for 1 month—a full, fair trial

Ipana is delicious. Its fresh flavor will bring you a new sense of oral cleanliness and its power to keep your teeth brilliant will delight you.

The coupon on this page offers a ten-day trial tube. We will gladly send it, for at least it will prove Ipana's taste and cleaning effect. But the better way to test its beneficial effect on your gums is to get a full-size tube at your druggist's—use it faithfully for a full month—and then decide whether Ipana is the tooth paste you should use for life.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE
—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

MADE IN CANADA

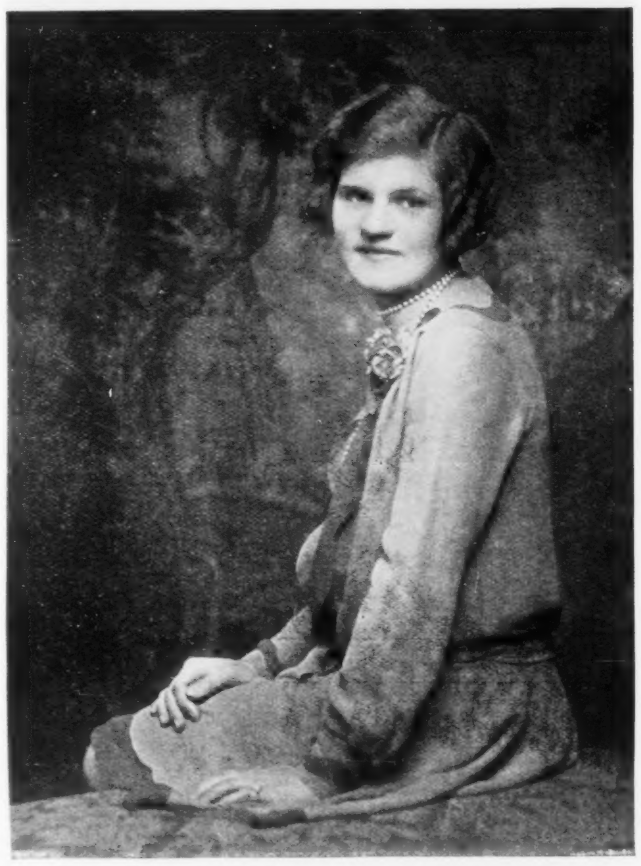
STENHOUSE LTD.,
47 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Montreal, Que.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation.
Name
Address
City Prov.

FOR YOUR EASTER visit be at home at the Alexandra—close to the shops, the theatres and the University. The comforts of its guest rooms and lounges, the excellence of its cuisine and the charm of its service and surroundings will delight you.

An early reservation is suggested.

Alexandra Palace
(An Apartment Hotel)
University Avenue. Toronto
Telephone, Main 0907
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

The Carnival given on Thursday night of last week by the Toronto Skating Club at the Arena, Toronto, was an enchanting spectacle. The setting for the Carnival in the vast building was most attractive, suggesting in the first Court a tree-rimmed lake with fountain playing. The various "Courts" vied with each other in beauty and even splendour of dress, the grouping was very impressive, and the skating in single figures or in team work was delightful in its rhythmic grace and of extraordinary skill. The Skating Club has for many years put on at the extreme end of their season a Carnival which has always drawn immense crowds of spectators, and each year it has seemed that the perfection of beauty and skill has been attained. But perfection is an ever receding ideal, and it is greatly to the credit of the Executive and members of the Skating Club that they are so alive to this tantalizing fact: for each year it surpasses itself in inventiveness, skill, and in an ever-increasing sense of beauty in the settings, costuming, motion—and these are merged into such an animated and delightful *ensemble*, that the spectator, bewitched by the spectacle, feels that beyond this in perfection no club could go. This year the Carnival has not been surpassed by any of the preceding years. Space forbids mention of the many courts and their particular features, but one must mention the first, that of the butterflies, convened by Miss Isobel Shepherd, and numbering among the pretty winged creatures, the Misses Elizabeth Ashworth, Ellen Cooke, Marjorie Dalton, Katharine Lash, Helen Ferguson, Ruth Fisher, Betty Gillespie, Isobel Lockhart, Elizabeth Magee, Mildred Macpherson, Edyth Mills, Patricia O'Connel, Miss Helen Thornton and Miss Ruth K. Wood. Other Courts included the *Corps de ballet*, a Musical Ride, always a favorite, a Spanish Court with wonderful dancing, the Diamond Jubilee Birthday Party, and the sumptuously Oriental Babylonish Court, convened by Mrs. Gordon Weir. Among the figure skaters of note were Miss Hilda Ruckert and Mr. Howard Nicholson from Paris, Miss Constance Wilson, lady figure champion of Canada for the past three years, Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, who recently won honors in Winnipeg, Mr. Montgomery Wilson, Miss Maude Eustace Smith, Mr. Paul Wilson, all of whom gave marvellously beautiful exhibitions in single or double skating. The great audience on Thursday night included Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, General J. A. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Parker, Colonel and Mrs. Warren Darling, Col. Baptist Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Palmer, Mr. Chic Foster, Canon and Mrs. Broughall, Hon. Charles and Mrs. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wilkes Chitty, Captain and Mrs. Eric Haldenby, Mrs. Campbell Macdonald, Miss Evelyn Darling, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Colonel John Michie, Miss Michie, Professor J. C. MacLennan, Mr. Justice Hodgins, Mrs. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Miss Evelyn Johnston, Colonel and Mrs. Deacon, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Hon. E. F. Phippen and Mrs. Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Sidney Band, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ryerson, Colonel and Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Canon Cody, Mrs. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Casey Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baird Ryckman, Miss Helen Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Northcote, Canon Plumtre, Mrs. Plumtre, Mrs. Alexander MacPherson, Miss Bella Miln, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Mr. and Mrs. John Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham Allan, Miss Beatrice MacLean Howard, Mrs. K. M. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Henderson, Hon. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Miss Margaret Parker, Mrs. Harry Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sheard, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacLean, Hon. Thomas Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Mrs. Sidney Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Main Johnston, Mrs. M. G. Powell, Ottawa, General and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw.



MISS BETTY FRANCIS
Debutante daughter of Mrs. Gwyn Francis, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Lady Evelyn Ward has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. George Cassels.

* * *

Miss Isobel Cockshutt, of Brantford, was in Toronto last week-end, guest of Miss Helen Wright.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Dyment is again in Toronto after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week, going on later to the carnival, and afterwards to the Toronto Skating Club dance at Jenkins' Art Galleries. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Colonel Agar Adamson, Captain and Mrs. Haldenby, Dr. Findlay, Miss Fraser, Miss E. Richardson and Mr. Richardson.

* * *

Mr. Bradford Wickett, son of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Wickett, of Deer Park Crescent, Toronto, sailed on March 31st for Talara, Peru, where he will be for three years.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Temple and Mrs. F. Waldie, who were in Atlantic City, recently returned to Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron are returning to Toronto from Bermuda on Thursday of next week.

* * *

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt returned last Sunday to Toronto from Aikin, where they have been for a few weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Champ, of Hamilton, Ontario, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Ford Howland have returned to Toronto from California.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred Caulfeild and her son, of Toronto, are sailing on April 9th from New York in the *S.S. Cedric* to spend the summer with Sir Evan Jones, Mrs Caulfeild's father, in London. Mrs. Caulfeild will return to Canada in September.

* * *

Mrs. George Graham, of Fort William, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Guy Clarkson, of Poplar Plains Road.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. MacPherson, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon for the out-of-town guests at the committee of the Toronto Skating Club.

* * *

Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey have been for a few days in Toronto from Washington, and were guests of Principal and Mrs. Grant, of Upper Canada College.

* * *

Miss Alice Cummings, of Hamilton, Ontario, and her sister, Miss Louise Cummings, of Vassar, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., were in Toronto for a couple of days last week.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Lummis, of Bedford Road, Toronto, and her daughter, Mrs. Smith, of Sarnia, are in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hume Blake, of Toronto, have been spending a few days in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. W. B. Taylor recently returned to Toronto from Florida, where he spent a short vacation.

* * *

Mr. John Machado, of Montreal, and Colonel Nelles and Mr. Philip Chrysler, of Ottawa, were in Toronto for the beautiful skating carnival given by the Toronto Skating Club, and were the judges for the figure-skating on Saturday, when the winners received gold and silver medals.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. P. Brigedon, of London, Ontario, are in Toronto for the Horse Show of the Eglinton Hunt, this week, and are guests of Mrs. Scott Griffin.

* * *

Mrs. George Dickson, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, who has been wintering in the Carolinas, has returned home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, of St. George Street, Toronto, and their daughter, Miss Isobel Cawthra, are spending two weeks in New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod have returned to Toronto after a month spent in Jamaica.

* * *

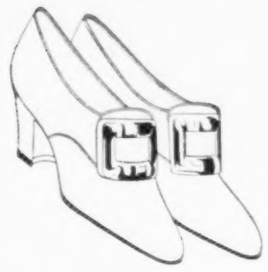
Miss Ethel Shepherd is again in Toronto after several weeks spent in the South.

MRS. JOHN H. CREIGHTON
Formerly Miss Sallee Murphy, younger daughter of Mr. Justice Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, of Vancouver, whose marriage to Mr. John Harvie Creighton, of Toronto, son of Dr. and Mrs. William Black Creighton, took place on March 17th at Vancouver.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Oshawa, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Doris Corinne, to William Harvey Doherty, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Doherty, Toronto. Wedding to take place the end of April.

Selby's Shoes
Sets the Pace in Fashion
Footwear
For Women



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A delightful Old English Pension. American and European Plan. Excellent home cooking.
Beautiful single rooms with private bath, also running water, and suites of two rooms and bath. A pleasant feature of this house is afternoon tea served every day in drawing room and Sunday evening the English Supper. Wire for reservations at our expense.

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Exclusive Foster's Reasonable
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New consignment of beautifully embroidered Linen Tea Cloths and Luncheon Sets, also Indian Lamps and other novelties, Hand Embroidered Linens, Filet Laces, Lingerie Cloisonne, Chinese and Indian Brass and Other Eastern Novelties.
ALL PROFITS TO MISSIONS AND SOCIAL WELFARE
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Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St John, N.B.; Niagara, Bermuda.
"At the shops of a thousand and one delights"

Special Announcement
KING EDWARD HOTEL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSICALE
During the Tea Hour on the Parlor Floor, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
Miss Lyona Hunt Mangan, Dramatic Soprano
Main Dining Room, 6.30 to 8 p.m.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—LUIGI ROMANELLI, Director.

Kitty's
26 Bloor St. W.
Rooms 2 and 3
Phone Ki. 3512
Shipment of Summer Frocks from Paris just arrived. The director has recently returned from a buying trip and has secured the last word in fashionable sports.

ON THE EASTER TABLE
FEARMAN'S
Star Brand
HAM
No one can resist the captivating delicacy of its flavour. Insist on "Star Brand." At your dealers since 1854.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at a Parliamentary luncheon on Wednesday of last week, at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto. The invited guests were Hon. J. R. Cooke, Hon. Dr. Leeming Carr, Hon. William Finlayson, Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Mr. W. S. Haney, M.P.P., Mr. D. M. Hogarth, M.P.P., Mr. R. H. Kemp, M.P.P., Hon. Charles McCrea, Mr. R. F. Miller, M.P.P., Mr. A. P. Mewhinney, M.P.P., Hon. J. D. Monteith, Mr. A. D. McLean, M.P.P., Mr. W. H. Ireland, M.P.P., Hon. H. C. Nixon, Mr. L. W. Oke, M.P.P., Rev. A. C. Calder, M.P.P., Mr. A. Belanger, M.P.P., Mr. T. Legault, M.P.P., Hon. James Lyons, Mr. J. G. Lethbridge, M.P.P., Hon. F. G. Macdiarmid, Hon. J. S. Martin, Mr. J. A. Mathieu, M.P.P., Mr. J. A. Pinard, M.P.P., Mr. T. K. Slack, M.P.P., Mr. D. J. Taylor, M.P.P., Mr. A. V. Waters, M.P.P., Mr. W. G. Willson, M.P.P., Mr. J. C. Wilson, M.P.P., Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.P.P., Mr. J. W. Widdifield, M.P.P., Mr. W. G. Weichel, M.P.P., Mr. C. C. Hele, Mr. George Grant, Mr. F. M. Irwin, Mr. J. B. Thompson, Mr. J. A. Ellis, Mr. F. A. Gaby, Mr. A. B. Ingram, Colonel Agar Adamson.

* * *

Mrs. Clarkson Jones, of Toronto, entertained very enjoyably at a small bridge for Mrs. J. J. Dixon, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon on the following Thursday sailed in the *S.S. Homeric* for Europe.

* * *

Mrs. Dalton Davies, of Toronto, is staying at the Preston Springs Hotel, Preston Springs.

* * *

A musicale was given on Tuesday of last week by Madame Geza de Kresz at her home, 88 Huntley Street, Toronto, at which 17th Century Madrigals were sung by Mrs. Collins, Miss Betty Gemmill, Miss Grace Johns, Miss Florence Glenn, Miss Doreen Hillary and Miss Margaret Steven, under the direction of Mrs. L. A. Hamilton. The guests included, Mrs. and Miss Currelly, Dr. and Mrs. G. Nasmith, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fulford, Miss Roxmain Hahn, Mme. Lasserre, Mrs Buckingham of Guelph, Mrs. Hazlewood of Bowmanville, Miss Jean Wood and others.

* * *

Lady Windle, of Toronto, sailed on Saturday of this week from New York for France.

* * *

Professor Grierson, of Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, has been a distinguished visitor in Toronto from Scotland. Professor Grierson delivered two very fine lectures, one on Milton, the other on Wordsworth, during his stay, to most appreciative audiences. Miss Grierson, his daughter, accompanied Professor Grierson to Canada, and on Thursday night attended the beautiful carnival given by the Toronto Skating Club. Professor Grierson and Miss Grierson left on Friday for Cornell, where he is to deliver a series of lectures.

* * *

Miss Isobel Williams has returned to Toronto from Detroit, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Paul Maxon, who returned with Miss Williams for a visit.

* * *

M. Jean Borotro, French tennis star, and his sister, of Paris, France, have been the guests of Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Forest Hill Road, Toronto, who entertained at tea for them on Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy, 77 Spadina Road, Toronto, entertained informally at dinner on Monday of last week for President Stanley Mackenzie, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

* * *

Mrs. M. Armstrong Cox, of Toronto, formerly Miss Dorothy Tilley, received yesterday afternoon for the first time since her marriage, at her mother's, Mrs. W. N. Tilley's residence on Avenue Road. Mrs. Cox wore her lovely wedding gown of ivory satin with silver and pearl embroideries. The court train of satin was lined with bridal pink and embroidered in pearls. Her bouquet was of pink sweet peas. Mrs. Tilley was in black satin and white velvet gown, and carried pansies. Spring flowers decorated the drawing-room, and the tea table was done with blue flowers and tall blue candles in silver candelabra. Mrs. H. R. Tilley, Mrs. A. M. Mitchell, Mrs. H. Gundy and Mrs. Emma Blackwell poured tea and coffee. Mrs. Stephen Greey wore her matron of honor frock of Chartreuse green shot with gold and silver. Mrs. C. A. Massey and Miss Kathleen Greey were in their bridesmaids frocks of cream lace and gold metal cloth, with Chartreuse green velvet hats. Other assistants were: Miss Evelyn Foster and Mrs. F. W. Doran. Mrs. Cox entertained at bridge the same night for her assistants.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wood are again in Toronto after a sojourn of several weeks in South Carolina.

* * *

Mrs. B. M. Ray, of Grenadier Road, Toronto, who has been wintering in Atlantic City, will return home at the end of May.

* * *

St. Paul's Anglican Church, Vancouver, B.C., charmingly massed with daffodils, palms and ferns, was an attractive spring-like setting for the marriage ceremony on Wednesday, March 23, of Muriel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Evans, Granville Street, Shaughnessy Heights, to Mr. James Alexander Swanson, eldest son of His Honor Judge and Mrs. J. D. Swanson, Angus Avenue, and of the upper country. Rev. Harold G. King read the service, which was fully choral. Clusters of flowers and white satin ribbons marked the guest pews, and during the signing of the register Mrs. Ernest Buckerfield sang the "Song of Love." The lovely young bride on her father's arm was charming in her bridal gown of bouffant ivory taffeta and lace. The bodice was of tulle, exquisitely hand-embroidered with seed pearls and silver oats, with a wide skirt of Chantilly lace with scalloped hemline over ivory taffeta. Her long court train fell from the shoulders and was fashioned of filmy tulle, bordered with seed pearls and silver in rose design, over taffeta, and a beautiful old lace veil was caught with a coronet of pearls and silver, over which fell folds of a long tulle veil. She wore silver shoes and carried a shower bouquet of yellow Ophelia roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The five bridal attendants' dresses were fashioned alike of georgette, with taffeta frills encircling the skirt. Mrs. Dick Malkin, as matron-of-honor, wore deep jonquil color. Miss Frances Gatewood and Miss Mary Swanson, two of the four bridesmaids, were in topaz, and Miss Anna Broe and Miss Katherine Harrison were pretty in canary yellow frocks. Each attendant wore a poke-shaped hat of shirred georgette to match her gown, with a bow of taffeta at the left side and chin straps of taffeta, and carried a bouquet of deep yellow tulips, daffodils and mimosa. Mr. Jack Swanson acted as best man to his brother, and the ushers were Mr. Fred Evans, Mr. Lacey Evans, Mr. Archer Davis and Mr. Joe Malkin. The wedding reception for several hundred guests was held, following the ceremony, at "Brynmawr," Granville Street, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Evans. Mrs. Walter Evans was handsomely gowned in a French model of white crepe Elizabeth, embroidered delicately in a lacy rose pattern of black and rose. She wore a coat of white corded silk with ruffled collar of ermine and a close-fitting model hat of Rosalind pink corded silk and straw with an ornament of brilliants. Mrs. Swanson, mother of the bridegroom, wore a handsome two-piece costume of smoke-grey crepe romaine, with trimmings of darker grey satin and braid, with de Medici collar having touches of rose. She wore a hat of georgette to match, with band of opalescent trimming. Mrs. Robert Fraser, of Montreal, aunt of the bride, was gowned in queen blue georgette with hat en suite and coat of black crepe romaine trimmed with ermine. Mr. and Mrs. Alec Swanson left later for their honeymoon trip to California, and will reside in Vancouver on their return. The bride's going-away costume was an ensemble of poudre blue charmeen, worn with a crepe de Chine blouse of faggoted crepe mirette in the same shade, a close-fitting hat of silk in three harmonizing shades of blue with milan brim, and grey fox fur.

* * *

Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Ambassador to Washington, and Mrs. Massey are spending a few days in Toronto this week.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Scott, of Toronto, will spend Easter in New York with Miss Elsie Williams.

MISS ADELE REA
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rea, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

The Petite Crochet Hat

—— is finding its way to the heart of the smartly turned-out Toronto woman, just as it captivated the heart of the chic Parisienne. It's irresistible! The fetching band of grosgrain ribbon often caught in with a French buckle is the Paris-wise way to trim them. In the Grey Room at $15.00 and upward.

Simpson's—Second Floor.

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Long and Slender

And gracefully curved—that is the silhouette of the fashionable woman.

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THE CANADIAN-BUILT CHRYSLER FOR CANADIANS

The New 2-Passenger Convertible Cabriolet
(with Rumble Seat)

$2265
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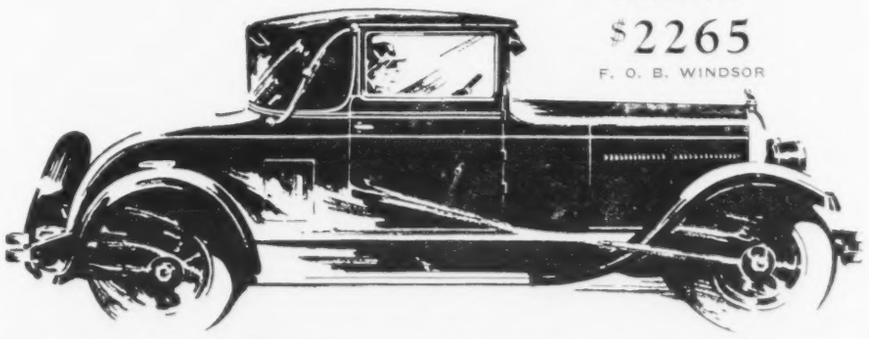

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The real reason for the remarkable interest aroused by the *new, finer* Chrysler "70" is the quick recognition that here is a car whose newer smartness and beauty establish a vogue in motoring design even more emphatic than that of the first Chrysler of three years ago.

Finer, more exquisitely graceful bodies—finer, more distinctive silhouette with military front and cadet visor—finer design with smaller wheels—greater luxury of comfort—greater riding ease—rich upholstery—greater perfection of appointment—more refinements in controls and lighting with a lock conveniently placed on the dash—more attractive color blendings far in advance of current harmonies.

Combined with this newer standard of appearance is the same performance whose sheer speed and power, flexibility, economy, dependability and long life have been a never-ending marvel and delight to the hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic owners.

* * *

Phaeton $1795; Sport Phaeton $1930; Roadster $1930; Brougham $1970; Royal Coupe $1995; Royal Sedan $2060; Four-Passenger Coupe $2060; Cabriolet $2265; Crown Sedan $2320. f.o.b. Windsor, taxes extra.

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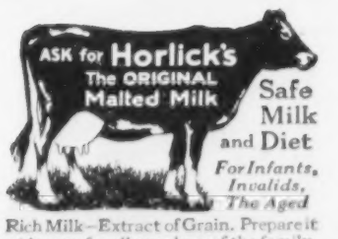

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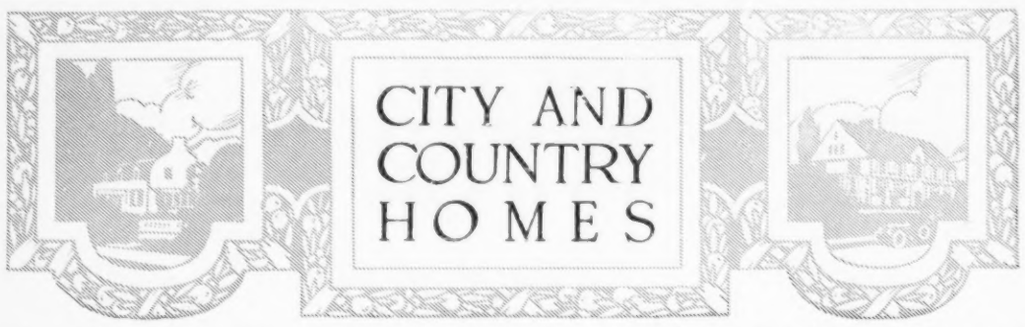


A Formal Exterior Suitable for Large or Small Homes

By W. Breden Galbraith, Architect

WHETHER for the small family of modest means, requiring a building costing from $8,000 to $10,000, or for one costing $30,000 or more and in a setting as suggested in our illustration, a good Colonial type is always justly popular. Whether it be the more dignified and formal classic type, or one of the more informal, such as some of the German-town Colonial homes, the selection is always safe. In a previous article, I suggested what is quite true, that we might not wish to have row upon row of such homes, which would produce monotony. There is little danger of this, however, due to the variance in tastes. We will always have numerous other good types to relieve the uniformity of the Colonial. The danger lies in the fact that it is not always realized that the attractiveness of such an exterior as here presented is not only in its symmetry, but in the most careful designing of what little detail work there is. The result is that we too frequently find the designing left in incompetent hands because it appears to be so simple. The slightest failure in the design of a home like that illustrated, or the proportioning of any part of the entrance, the columns or pilasters, the cornices at entrance or main roof, the doorway itself or sidelights with their leaded glass, or even in the designing of the most inconspicuous mouldings used, may entirely spoil the effect. Lack of appreciation of this fact has lead to "originality" in the treatment of entrances, etc., where the bold originator steps in "where angels fear to tread."

By all means, if a Colonial design is decided upon, keep to Colonial. Choose one of two things: keep strictly to classic details or to the best traditions of the old Colonial types. This practically means the strict adherence to what has been done for generations in much of the detail work, combined with the proper assembling of the various details in a manner to bring about perfect results. The alternative, where originality is desired, a departure from the good but stereotyped, is an adaptation from the Colonial, requiring no small degree of skill if it is to be really successful. It is due to lack of training that so many so-called Colonial designs and plain houses with so-called Colonial entrances, original and badly proportioned, mar many of our most desirable streets. With no added cost, these might otherwise be homes in which the owner could take real pride, knowing that they were true to type and containing that refinement so essential to beauty.

The design illustrated is flexible, it being possible to retain the exterior with practically no change while adapting it to whatever size building is required. Probably the most radical change would be in some variation in the size of the window openings to conform with the width of the building. It is suitable for a home on a fifty foot lot or, turned sideways, with the entrance toward the driveway, could be erected on a forty foot lot. In the latter case, the sunroom might be featured, toward the street. The main detail, of course, is the entrance itself. Here we have a formal type, with fluted columns if desired, and iron or wood balustrade above. The door itself may be one of several designs, carefully chosen. Similarly, there are numerous treatments applicable to the sidelights, which may be in leaded glass. The boxed cornices must be very carefully proportioned and here, too, may be considerable latitude in selection of design. Shutters may be preferred by some, in which case the windows should be suitably arranged. The sunroom may have a shingled roof.

The interior arrangement may follow the plan shown here, or be entirely different, as shown in other plans previously illustrated in SATURDAY NIGHT. Our plan varies from the usual in having the hall run through to a garden entrance, the doorway of which may be a replica of the main entrance. This is a most attractive feature if the view of the rear garden is pleasing, as a glimpse of the garden is obtained on entering from the vestibule. The vestibule may be tiled, thus saving the oak floors. A spacious cloak closet is shown, which, with rod and hangers, will accommodate over a dozen overcoats.

The arches to the sunroom are interesting, and the possibilities are great if the sunroom contain well-chosen plants. It might also have a fire-place if desired, using the same chimney but not the same flue.

The service quarters are well arranged, with copper sink at the serving pantry. The pantry is lighted by a "borrowed light" opposite the g'ass entry door. A refrigerator may be built in at the side entrance. The service stair is placed to give proper privacy and, it may be noted, two stairways to the basement are shown in case there is a billiard room under the living room.

In the smaller home, the pantry and service stair may be omitted and the whole area of the building thus reduced, the sizes of the rooms being suitable to one's needs.

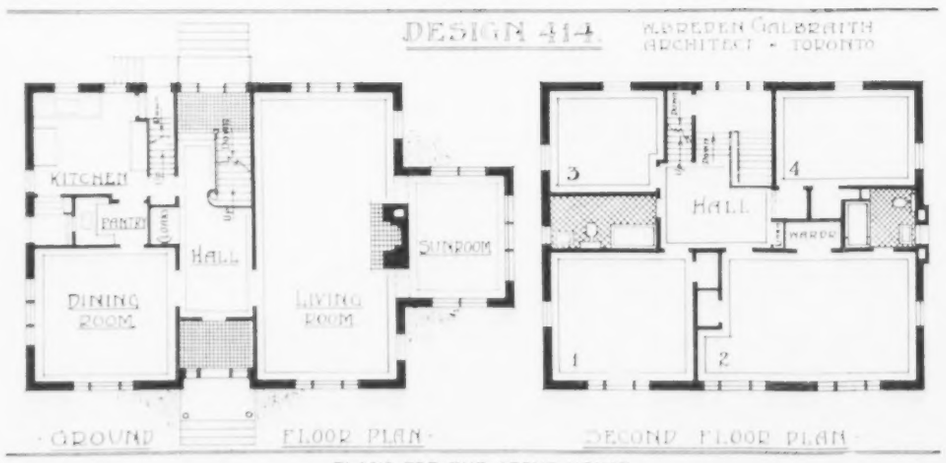
The second floor plan shows a variation from the standard type, providing an unusually large master bedroom with private bathroom and a large built-in-wardrobe, in addition to a good clothes closet. Numerous varitions may be arranged, of course, whether or not the ground floor plan is retained just as shown.

The attic contains two splendid bedrooms and bathroom, but may be omitted entirely.

A reference to other plans, illustrated in my articles, may be of interest. Plan No. 1403-B may be used with this exterior. A similar layout to 1106 may be adapted. The exterior, with slight alteration that will not affect its type, may be adapted to plans Nos. 950, 1115 or 1522.

A booklet, containing illustrations from articles in which Mr. Galbraith has shown floor plans, is available. It also contains plans not previously illustrated, of some of the homes described, but of which plans were not shown, and which designs have proved of general interest. This booklet may be obtained from SATURDAY NIGHT or from the architect for twenty-five cents. It is supplementary to "Galbraith Homes."

A FORMAL EXTERIOR FOR LARGE OR SMALL HOMES
By W. Breden Galbraith, Architect.



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By Robert Hall.

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The Importance of Good Color for Bedrooms

THE informality and intimacy of the bedroom afford the outlet for the universal craving for a room of one's very own as a place to express one's tastes, not only personal but decorative.

Everyone's first expression of these is, as a rule, the choice of a decorative scheme of one's favorite color—regardless of the exposure and the effect of color upon its light and occupant. North rooms, in particular, require careful scheming. They must have something sunshine-giving, warm colors, as yellows, creams, yellow-greens, or pinks; but not cold colors, unless in combination with the former. Predominantly south and west rooms should have these cool greens, blues, violets and grays. Eastern rooms can have any pale colors.

The quantities of artistic painted furniture available now bring inspiration for distinctive and unusual bedroom color schemes. For a small bedroom peasant furniture is most attractive.

Curtains, aside from the materials mentioned, may be made of the inexpensive colored crepes, checked and plaid ginghams; of the now very popular colored voiles; of the more expensive linen and crisp, rain'ow-tinted organdies; of glazed or unglazed chintz; plain glazed cambric; and cretonne.

A good, simple bedspread is one of unbleached muslin with deep ruffles banded with cretonne, or of colored sateen with tailored valances edged with fringe. Some of the washable sunfast materials, particularly the sunfast taffeta, make satisfactory and decorative bedspreads. A more formal one is of taffeta with big scallops looped up with colored bowknots and puffings, outlining the shape of the bed. Cretonne, chintz, printed and plain linen make attractive ones. Untrimmed plain or changeable taffeta, silk poplins and armures are rich.

The indispensable night-light, as well as shaped candlesticks on the bureau and shields for the side-lights or desk lamps, give one the same opportunity as painted furniture. Candle shades are charming in apple-green or peach organdie, or in white dotted swiss trimmed with Chinese green rat-tail.

Rugs, on the contrary, as a rule should not be made prominent by supplying most of the color for one's scheme. Satisfactory rugs for bedrooms besides the more common rag- or cotton chenille, are the Scotch wool, the flax, or the carpet made of strips of Wilton sewed together. Whatever they are, if one has no vacuum cleaner, they should be small so that they can be taken out and dusted. Especially, then, is it desirable to buy rugs that will not go under the bed where most dust and lint gathers.

Then arranging furniture, the two most important pieces, the bed and the dresser, for the sake of balance and interest, should not be placed on the same wall.

The dressing table top is too often overcrowded. At least for the sake of sanitariness, if not for beauty, brushes and combs, manicure things, etc., should be placed away from dust in an upper drawer and anything that obstructs full use of the mirror. What is left on the top, possibly decorative perfume bottles, a powder jar, or hand mirror, should be arranged with the idea of making a design.

Poles in closets on which to suspend hangers, shelves for shoes, a junior lamp, a day-bed placed at the foot of the bed or a divan drawn up in front of the fireplace, a portable sewing cabinet, a nightstand and a water carafe covered by a drinking glass—are further ideas of comfort and use to add to the bedroom.

New Uses of Old Prints

THE vogue for old prints for other than mural decoration is steadily increasing.

They appear upon handbags and lamp-shades, and they are applied to painted wooden hair-brushes and mirrors. In this connection the vogue is a useful one, since the good part of a damaged print can often be cut out silhouette style and be pasted on to a background.

Even newer is the idea of using the prints and engravings on writing sets, book covers, covers for telephone books, time-tables, and bridge markers. This notion has been evolved by the Working Ladies' Guild, who are holding an exhibition of their work at Brighton on Saturday.

The writing sets include a tray for letters, a case for writing paper, and a waste-paper basket. Brightly colored paper covers each article and the print is then fixed in the most decorative position. Sometimes they are varnished, for the purpose of the better preservation of the print, but sometimes they are left in their natural state.

Some attractive writing sets are of enamelled wood and others are made of papier maché.

The prints and engravings portray historical and fantastic subjects, and colored prints taken from old books on botany are also utilized.

"It takes a worker about a day to complete one article," said a member of the guild.

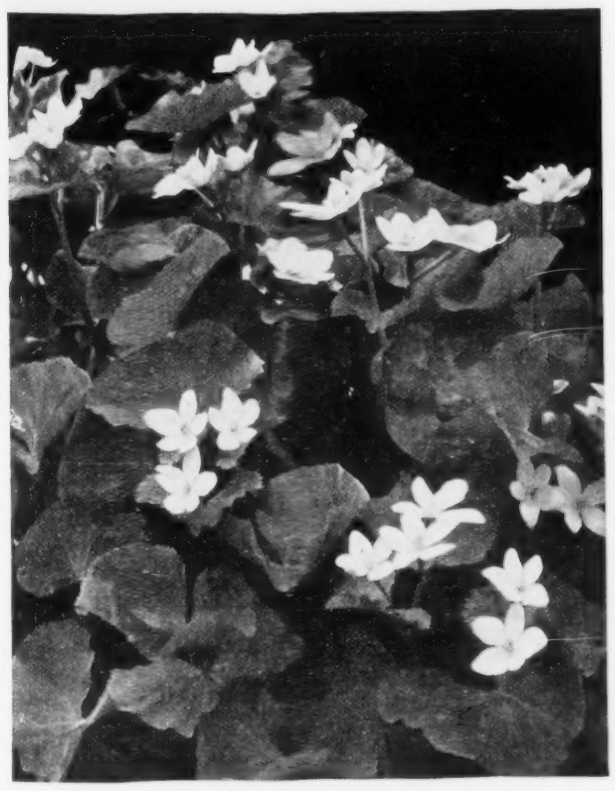
A print expert who has a stock of old fashioned and floral plates for this purpose stated that in his opinion the craze for the fashion probably started by a member of society who had books illustrated with old prints realizing their decorative value, and having them made up into lamp-shades, screens, and so on. Her friends followed suit and thus the vogue commenced.

"Floral prints in bright colors are most popular for lamp-shades," said the expert. "Brightly colored old world fashion plates depicting demure crinoline ladies are also very popular. The faces are beautifully drawn, and colored as daintily as miniatures."

Question—What is the cause and is there any remedy for squeaking floors?

A squeaking floor is usually caused by sub-flooring not laid diagonally, sub-flooring omitted, poor nailing of both sub-floor and finish floor, floors not perfectly dry when laid. The remedy lies in supplying the necessary nailing to remove the squeak. Call in an expert "floor layer."

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—*La Rochefoucauld.*



CANADA'S LOVELY WILD FLOWERS
MARSH MARIGOLDS

Blue for Beauty

THE thrifty housewife has lost all dread of faded, shabby-looking draperies since the introduction of fadeless dyes, and blue, which certainly did fade badly, and so was taboo, is now proving itself an admirable color for furnishing, both in the large and small house.

"I should like a fresh color for my new curtains and tablecloth, but I must have red to match the carpet," remarked a woman recently. Yet her carpet was a glorious Turkey pattern with half a dozen colors. "Bring out the blue," suggested her modern friend as she visualised the rich coloring against a background of beautiful deep blue.

Bringing out the blue does not mean discarding every other color, but making all the others subservient to it, even as each varying blue in the sky subdues any harsh tone in nature's coloring. Any vivid vase or picture in high colors which unduly asserts itself should be removed. For pictures, painted views look particularly well, the skies taking on a wonderful depth of color from their surroundings.

Blue is an ideal color to use with mahogany, which has come into fashion again. The rich shadings of reddish brown amid blue hangings are shown off to perfection without detracting one whit from the blue.

Although two or three shades may be fashionable, blues must be tested to get the best effect. A spacious sunny apartment could take a deep rich tint which a small dark room could not, a much lighter, brighter style being preferable there. Again, different blues bring out the respective beauties of furniture, both as regards color and design.

Blue, the color of baby eyes and summer skies, is always right in the nursery, some of the soft pale shades for curtains, with a deeper tone for the walls, covers, and enamelled furniture.

Love is a temporary insanity curable by marriage or by removal of the patient from the influences under which he incurred the disorder.—*Ambrose Bierce.*

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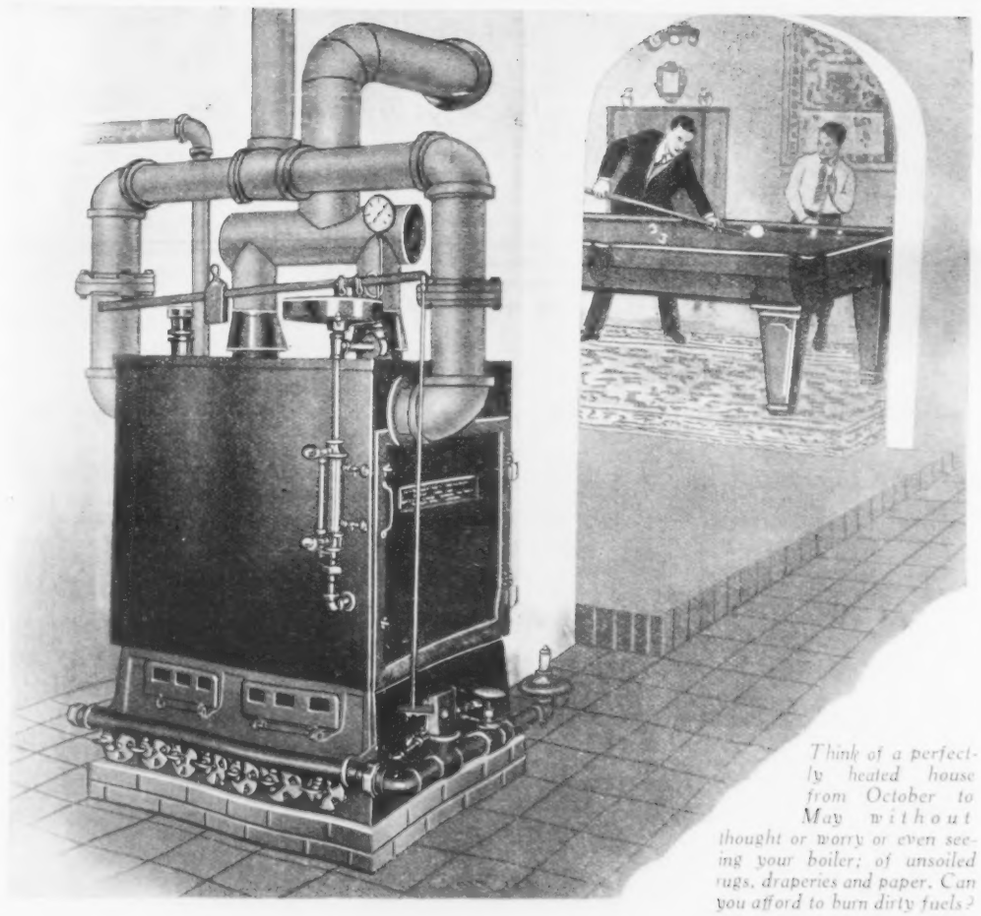

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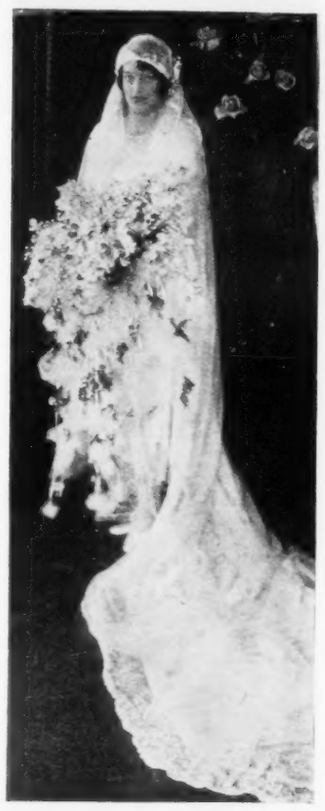
They Say, What Say They? Let Them Say!

THIS generation may yet go down to social history as the edge in which mock modesty died.

For it is dying a painful, lingering death. It is true that most of the pain is suffered by solemn and monumentally dull people who confuse the shadow with the substance. As though anyone whose brain was not positively swaddled in cobwebs could possibly confuse mock modesty with the real thing!



A WINNIPEG BRIDE
Mrs. Harold Arthur Smith, of Winnipeg, formerly Martha Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Fields, of Winnipeg. Mr. Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney T. Smith, Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg. The wedding took place Feb. 26, in St. George's Church.

"But look at their legs!" say the Anti-Youth Brigade. Exactly. The fact of the matter is, however, that no one does look at them any longer. Legs are there as part of the general accepted scenery with as little connection with modesty as hands or arms or noses. Rows upon rows of biscuit-colored legs can be seen on every side. They swing nonchalantly opposite to us in 'bus, train and tram. Nobody worries about them, least of all their possessors. They are no longer concerned whether their knee-short skirts are mock modest or not. They only know they are comfortable, easy to wear, airy, graceful, intensely practical, and very often very beautiful. I am altogether on the side of the angels in the biscuit-colored stockings.

And then those cocktails! Is it nice for the modern girl to drink cocktails? These soul-destroying, palate-disturbing, nerve-racking drinks, with red cherries and a taste rather like medicine, are denounced from platform and pulpit. To listen to the maledictions poured out upon the cocktail in the glass of the modern girl, is to get an idea that the present generation is nourished exclusively upon them. As a matter of fact, there are more cocktails in the speeches of the eminent divines and Anti-Youth fanatics than ever were poured into the glasses of the modern girls. On a rough estimate, I should say that not more than one-tenth of one per cent. of the modern girls in London have ever seen a cocktail. Perhaps one-tenth of those have actually tasted one. A generous estimate would allow that maybe one-tenth of that tenth of a tenth of one per cent. liked their first cocktail enough to have another one some day, and perhaps a tenth of them ever had the opportunity. Well, really—

Perhaps the best judges of this question of modesty are not men but women. I do not ask that the verdict of the modern girl upon herself should be accepted. Her verdict is, of course, "Very well, thank you. In fact, topping!"

No. The women to ask are those whose youth was spent in the circumstances of an earlier generation, when skirts swept the floor (and the dust); when there was no Married Woman's Property Act; when men were really the masters of the house, and the glimpse of an ankle and three inches of petticoat, if a woman wanted to keep her skirts out of the mud, sufficed to lure a man miles out of his way on a rainy day.

Ask them. They know all about the mock modesty of long skirts. I have asked them. Dozens of them. Their answers show a touching unanimity.

"I wish I were a girl again now."

They all wish it.

Perhaps the less said about modesty the better. It is only when people are always talking of it that it is apt to become mock modesty. The modern girl doesn't talk about it. One may safely say that it never enters her head.

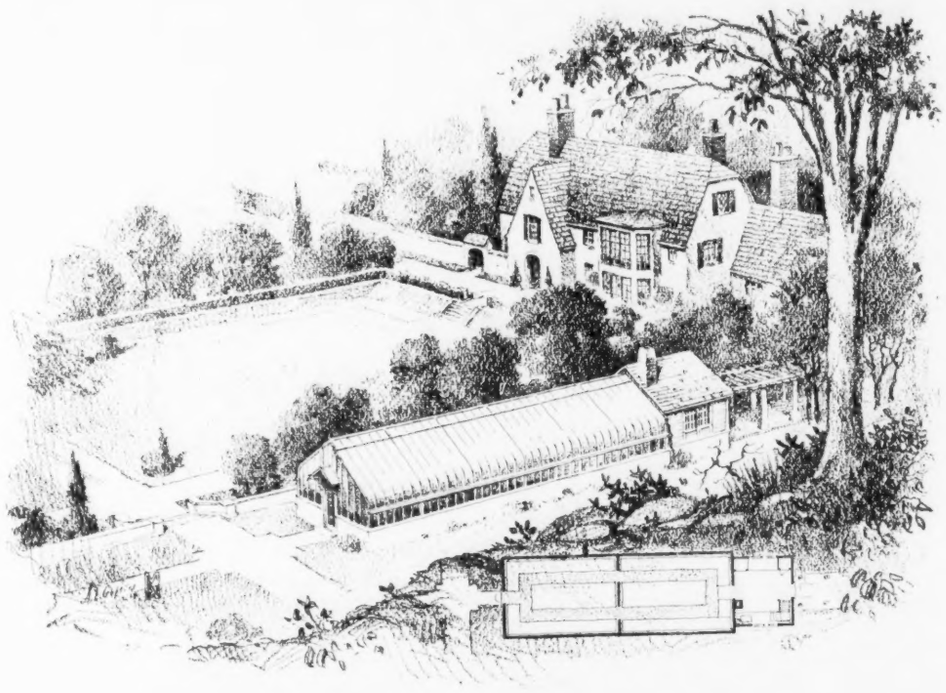
Lilith Laughs

Lilith laughs. (How vain it were
To compute what Beauty cost!)
Men have challenged death for her
And have lost.

Lilith laughs. (Would weeping mend
Hearts that Heaven made to break?)
Friend has ruined bosom friend
For her sake.

Lilith laughs. (But unshed tears
Crowd the cup with bitter lees!)
Down inevitable years
Lilith sees.

—*John Hanlon.*



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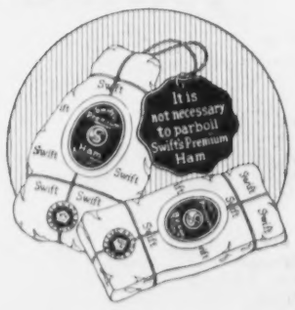

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Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

Visiting Princesses

THE younger royalties in England have such a good time that the Princesses from the other Courts of Europe must look forward with delight to meeting them and their wide circle of friends. This season it is probable that Princess Beatriz, the eldest of the Spanish Princesses, and perhaps her sister, Princess Christina, will come over, and there is talk about a ball being given for them at the Spanish Embassy. They are pretty girls, with fair complexions and very intent dark eyes.

Princess Juliana, the future Queen of Holland, who spent some time in England with her parents two years ago, is also likely to be here. She has been brought up in very simple fashion, and her mother, who was educated by an English governess, has taken care that her education should be less lonely. She has had classmates of her own age, and is now attending classes at Leyden University, but she has never had so many companions of her own age and rank, or joined in so many festivities, as she will when she comes to London. Her other view of royal life in England, the many public duties that the younger members of the family are expected to undertake, and the freedom with which they move among the people, will probably astonish her.

* * *

Russian State Jewels

WE have heard much from time to time about the Russian State jewels, but few of us have seen them. Recently, however, we had the opportunity, for a collection of over a hundred and twenty, dating mostly from the eighteenth century, was bought by a syndicate in this country, and they were on view at Christie's Rooms before being sold by auction. There is a marvellous Court sword, said to have belonged to Paul I, with the hilt and guard entirely composed of brilliants. There is the lovely tiara, designed as wheat-ears and foliage, set with briolet and oval brilliants and with a huge white sapphire in the centre, and the famous Nuptial Crown. And most wonderful of all, perhaps, the single oval brilliant which weighs over forty carats, and the magnificent brooch which, besides countless diamonds, contains three large, pear-shaped pearls, two big sapphires, a huge spinel ruby, and a superb emerald. This sale inevitably brought back thoughts of that tragic Imperial family. And who, one wonders, sold these jewels, and who received the money?

* * *

Hon. Nancy Astor

LORD and Lady Astor's only daughter, the Hon. Nancy Astor, will not be among this year's debutantes, as has been suggested. She is only seventeen, and her parents think it better that she should have a year or two at college before coming out. Their decision to send her to the Sorbonne must have been reached after very careful consideration, for they are devoted to their children, and it will be a real trial to send her so far from home. They always spend as much time as possible with their family during the holidays. A year or two ago they took them for a hurried trip to Palestine during the vacation, and last year the eldest son accompanied Lord and Lady Astor to the United States.

* * *

R. C. Bishops On Our Dress

THE Roman Catholic bishops of Londonderry and Ardagh in their Lenten Pastorals have been flinging yet more stones at the unfortunate Aunt Sally the Modern Woman, who, of course, includes the modern girl. The Bishop of Ardagh, the Right Rev. Joseph Hoare, is mostly exercised about the way we dress, which he describes as "abominable." "Woman," he says, "never degraded herself as in this costume . . . which lowers woman below the lowest of the human family, and even suggests the loss of all regard for holy purity." His words sound just a little drastic, but he proves that he applies this indictment not to the few but to the many when he complains "that it brings a blush to the cheek to find grave mothers and pious daughters a cause of scandal." Dr. O'Kane, the Bishop of Londonderry, inveighs not only against immodest clothes but immodest dances. I feel that it is a ticklish business to dispute with bishops, but without defending the Black Bottom—and how many people dance that when all is said and done—I should like to say "Enough of all this talk!" *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* Skipping the hypocritical early and mid-Victorians, the twentieth-century fashions and customs compare pretty favorably with those of any other age, as far as the outward and visible signs are concerned. Inwardly we are probably more sane and matter of fact than we have ever been. Anyhow, when it comes to the question of clothes, nature sent us into the world completely naked.

* * *

A Sage Goose

AN INSTANCE of the sagacity of a goose is reported from Bath. The bird accompanies its owner whenever he goes for short walks in the fields near his home.

Peter, as the goose is called — though of the feminine gender — stands by his owner's side while he talks to friends, but if the conversation is unduly long, says the owner, the goose tugs at his coat as a hint to proceed.

When, a few days ago, the bird was unable to see its human friend because he was ill in bed, it fretted, and kept calling for him. So persistent was the goose that it was taken to the foot of the stairs to allow it to hear his voice. Apparently satisfied, Peter gave three cries of satisfaction and walked out of the house.

Peter, adds the owner, is very obedient and goes to bed when told to do so.

* * *

A Paris Character

WITH the death of Gaspard, another well-known Paris character has gone; for although he was an elephant and not a human being, he was the friend of all the children who were taken by their parents to the Jardin d'Acclimatation. When he was in a good humor he would perform a number of tricks, including the playing of a barrel organ; but he was not always in a good humor, and his depression and fits of anger have been so frequent recently that it was decided to destroy him. The day after his death his photograph appeared in the paper in the next column to those of the actress who has had her necklace stolen and the barristers engaged in the latest murder case, with the murderer modestly in the background; and it was probably a far more recognizable portrait of him than theirs of them. I have always noticed that in France—it may not be so in other countries—whenever you meet a public man to whose photograph you have grown accustomed, you find that grey hairs on the temples and a slight puffiness under the eyes have developed to such an extent in the few days since you saw the portrait that you can hardly believe it is the same person. Elephants change more slowly.

New

Seyler Suite No. 1407. All exterior woodwork Solid Walnut. Inside of all drawers Solid Oak. Entirely dust proof throughout.

At leading dealers.

If you were invited to dinner in your own home . . . .

What impression would the dining room make upon you? Would the room reflect the charm and hospitality of the hostess or . . . . . Would a suite of new furniture work wonders?

Seyler Dining Room Suites are made from the finest *solid walnut* and finished with Seyler lacquer to preserve and protect the natural beauty of the solid wood.

The guarantee tag illustrated at left (made from real walnut) is attached to every genuine Seyler piece and means exactly what it says.

The New Hamburg Furniture Co. Limited, New Hamburg, Ont.

SEYLER

DINING ROOM SUITES

"AS SOLID IN VALUE AS THE WALNUT THAT GOES INTO THEM"

London Letter

(*Continued from Page 30*)

sea. Various houses are offered for sale, various ex-officers beg for jobs, and if you want to dance or to play bridge you have no trouble finding people clamoring to teach you or to play with you. Truly human nature and present day conditions and customs can be well studied in the Agony column.

* * *

A Royal Home

I WROTE lately about the new home of the Duke and Duchess of York, close to Hyde Park Corner, and a near neighbour of Buckingham Palace and Chesterfield House. Now details are given out about the decoration and the alterations, and one learns, what one might have guessed, that it is going to be a very charming home-like abode for the popular young Duke and Duchess. Very progressive and very modern, so far as labor saving devices, and hygienic ideas, but also very cosy and restful. The boudoir of the Duchess is in green and gray, with only a few pictures and ornaments, and it will interest the housekeeper to learn that an electric fire in that grate is designed to look like coal. It is rather nice to hear that some of the toys for little Princess Elizabeth have come from Buckingham Palace, and are those with which Princess Mary and her brothers played when they were "tinies". Princess Elizabeth's nursery is on the third floor so she is sure of good air and a pleasant view, though the little lady is as yet too young to be much interested in these points.

Mary Medora Moore

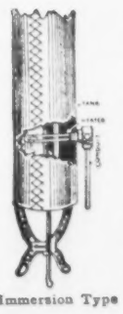
A Modern Comfort All Can Enjoy

THE luxury of abundant hot water has become an everyday comfort and convenience in the thousands of homes where the Hotpoint Electric Water Heater is installed.

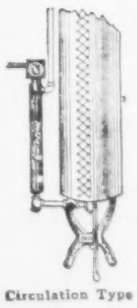
For a few cents a day, the Hotpoint Electric Water Heater supplies hot water instantly, without trouble, without dirt or odor, without the bother of lighted matches or trips to and from the cellar.

The Hotpoint Water Heater may be placed out of sight in the cellar and the controlling switch located in any part of the house.

And, thanks to the exclusive Calrod Heating Element, which is practically indestructible, the Hotpoint Electric Water Heater is foolproof and trouble-free. Easily installed in any home that has electric light.



Immersion Type



Circulation Type

Hotpoint ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

For Sale by all Good Electrical Dealers

HW-127

A Canadian General Electric Product

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cowans, of Montreal, and their two sons are in Atlantic City this week for a short visit.

* * *

Mrs. Paul G. Rodier, of Montreal, entertained informally at supper on Tuesday night of last week in honor of Sir James and Lady Dunn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite have returned to Montreal from Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. C. J. Hodgson and Miss Norah Hodgson are on a visit to New York.

* * *

Major and Mrs. George C. Riley, of Montreal, are spending two weeks in Virginia.

Mrs. C. M. Acer, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. J. R. S. McLennon, are spending ten days in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. S. T. Blaiklock recently returned to Montreal from Palm Beach.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross Sims, of Montreal, and their family are spending some time in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. James Malcolm, of Stewart Street, Ottawa, was at home at the tea hour on a recent Sunday afternoon. Assisting in the tea room were Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. A. N. MacLean, Mrs. A. B. Copp, Mrs. E. D. Hardy, Mrs. S. G. Sanderson, Miss Marjorie Sanderson and Mrs. N. F. Parkinson.

ELIZABETH, BARONESS SHAUGHNESSY OF MONTREAL.
—*Camera Portrait by Mme. Jueptner-Stuarts.*

Brigadier-General Charles Winter and Mrs. Winter, of Ottawa, were in Montreal early last week.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, sailed from Naples on March 30 in the *S.S. Roma* and will arrive in New York about April 9.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, of Ottawa, are spending several weeks in South Carolina.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Carrington Smith recently returned to Quebec from Toronto, where she was on a visit to friends.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas White with her daughters, Lady Perley and Miss Laura White, of Ottawa, are spending a month in Atlantic City.

* * *

Brig.-General E. de B. Panet and Mrs. Panet recently arrived in Quebec.

* * *

Miss Montizambert, of Ottawa, recently entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. R. S. Bazaar of Toronto.

* * *

Lady Byng of Vimy and Lady Margaret Boscawen were present at the At Home given by Mrs. Amery at 112 Eaton Square, London, England, on March 16. Among the large number of Canadians present were Sir Campbell Stuart, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Lady Davis, Mr. Percival Ridout and Miss Emily Yates.

* * *

Sir Mark and Lady Sheldon, of Sydney, Australia, who after arrival in New York in the *S.S. Olympic* from England were recently in Montreal, guests at the Ritz-Carlton, prior to their departure for Australia.

* * *

Mrs. Claude Heubach and her daughter, Miss Betty Heubach, who recently have been visiting Mrs. Heubach's mother, Mrs. Andrew Allan, in Montreal for the past few weeks, are again in Winnipeg.

* * *

Mrs. Stanley Bagg and her daughter, Mrs. Huntly Ward Davis, of Montreal, are spending ten days in New York and Atlantic City. Mr. Harold Stanley Bagg, who has been at Nassau since January, will join them in Atlantic City.

* * *

Lady Stavert, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Graeme Stewart, recently spent a few days in New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Holt are again in Montreal after a two weeks' sojourn at Palm Beach, Florida.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. James W. Woods, of Ottawa, sailed at the end of last week for Europe, where they will spend three months.

* * *

Colonel Agar Adamson, who spent the winter in Ottawa, is now at his place, Grave Farm, in Port Credit. Colonel Adamson was the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at Government House, Rosedale, *en route* to Port Credit.

* * *

Lady Watson, of Quebec, and her sister, Mrs. Walter Sharpe, sailed from New York in the *S.S. Carmania* for Europe, where they will be for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Reginald Geary, who spent their honeymoon in Southern Pines, North Carolina, were in Montreal on Monday of this week, and left for Ottawa, where they will occupy a house on Daly Street until the session closes. Mrs. Geary was formerly Miss Beatrice Caverhill.

* * *

Mr. Andrew Clark, son of Colonel J. M. Clark, of Halifax, has been visiting in Neilsonville, guest of Mrs. Hubert Neilson.

* * *

Mrs. Abner Kingman and Miss Kingman, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks in Atlantic City.

* * *

Miss Viola McAvity, of Saint John, N.B., has returned from Montreal, where she was the guest of Miss Marjorie Hulme for a few weeks.

* * *

Miss Lucie Doucet is again in Quebec after a visit to La Tuque, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Ross.

* * *

Dean McMurrich, of Toronto, was a recent visitor in Gananoque, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald McMurrich.

* * *

Mrs. Hector Verret, of Coaticook, has been recently in Quebec, guest of her parents, Sir Francois and Lady Lemieux.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Rawlings, of Montreal, who has been visiting in Boston, is returning home at the end of the week.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, entertained at a delightful house party last week-end. Mrs. Joseph's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Drury, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Walkem, Mr. Ashley Edwards, Dr. Kaufmann, and Mr. Bennett.

* * *

Miss Betty Dawes, of Montreal, was in New York with Lady Beaverbrook and the Hon. Janet Aitkin until they sailed for England, when Miss Dawes was the week-end guest in Hartford, Connecticut, of Mr. and Mrs. Harland Skerret.

* * *

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., was recently in Montreal for a brief stay, and was the guest of his brother, Dr. W. G. Turner, and Mrs. Turner.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Nichol was hostess at a dinner at her residence in Victoria, B.C., on March 26, given for Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. A tea was also recently given in Victoria by the Municipal Chapter I.O.D.E., when officers of the chapter, headed by Mrs. Hebden Gillespie, welcomed Lady Willingdon, the guest of honor.

* * *

Miss Frances Ross, of Quebec, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Lady Baillie and Miss Edith Baillie.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Todd held their second reception of the present legislative session in the committee rooms of the Legislature building in Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Friday, March 25th. The reception room was very lovely with its decoration of flowering plants, palms and cut flowers, and the spring millinery and gay dresses of the ladies added a colorful note to the scene. Tea was served from a charmingly arranged table, centred with a silver basket filled with carnations, roses and hyacinths, and silver candlesticks with pink candles, and was presided over by the Countess of Ashburnham and Mrs. H. P. McLeod. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Windsor uniform, and Mrs. Todd wearing a Royal purple chiffon velvet gown, ermine scarf and purple hat with white aigrettes, received the numerous guests and was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. J. Carleton Brown, who wore a black and gold ninon gown, with hat to correspond. The guests were announced by Mr. R. S. Barker, Private Secretary to His Honor. During the afternoon an orchestra rendered a delightful programme. The ladies who assisted the hostess in the serving of refreshments were Mrs. W. C. Crocket and Mrs. J. S. Barry and Miss Marjory Osborne, Miss Betty Neales, Miss Jean Hodges, Miss Vera Olts, Miss Betty Hawkins, Miss Helen Reid, Miss Irma Brown, Miss Kit Bidlake, Miss Gwendoline Bidlake, Miss Betty Morrison and Mrs. Gordon Coy.

* * *

Miss Alice Tilley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tilley, of Saint John, was in Halifax recently and was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McKean, South Park Street, during which time Miss Tilley was the guest of honor at a tea given by her hostess.

* * *

Mr. R. H. Anderson, former general superintendent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, now retired, and Mrs. Anderson arrived in Saint John this week from Boston, where they spent the winter.

* * *

The Hon. A. B. and Mrs. Copp entertained at dinner on Saturday night at the Country Club, Ottawa. Covers were laid for twenty-eight, and among the out-of-town guests present were Mr. A. T. Weldon, of Montreal.

LADY GORDON
Of Queen Mary Road, Westmount. Lady Gordon is here seen with her beautiful little grandson, James Blair Gordon.
—*Camera Portrait by Mme. Jueptner-Stuarts.*

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Reservations are being steadily received for the Kerr-Bryson Tours and the available accommodation is being rapidly booked up. The Kerr-Bryson Western Tour which will travel to the Pacific Coast via the Canadian National Railways, returning through the United States, includes in its itinerary the outstanding scenic attractions of the continent, such as Jasper National Park, Mount Robson, the Inside Passage of the North Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, and Pike's Peak, sentinel of the Colorado Rockies. The Kerr-Bryson Eastern Tour will include visits to many of the interesting spots which figured so prominently in the struggle between France and Britain for the possession of the new empire. Montreal (originally the Indian Village of Hochelaga), Quebec City, with its vivid memories of Wolfe and Montcalm, Cape Breton, Annapolis and Boston.

If you wish to make sure of your place in one of these tours, you will be well advised to make your reservation now. Send for handsomely illustrated descriptive booklets to H. C. Bourlier, General Passenger Agent, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, or to Martin Kerr, 4 Beulah Ave., Hamilton, or A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto.

Good Old Games

"BASTO, ma'am; you have spadille, I believe." Does anybody still play quadrille—I think that is the name—after the fashion of those dear Cranford ladies? I should not be surprised, says the "Observer". A few days ago I was looking at an advertisement of Christmas gifts, reflecting, perhaps a little sadly, that neither the barking monkey nor the model locomotive would do me very much good in these late days, when my eye was caught by the Mahogany Games Compendium. There were chess, draughts, and dominoes, naturally enough; yet then came cribbage, which I had thought of either as extinct, or else lingering in very dim back parlors of dim old country towns. After this, it was no longer amazing to find that bézique, spoil five — I thought it had been "spoilt fives"—and Pope Joan were included. It is true that I have played bézique, but it was fifty-five years ago, and I once joined the Pope Joan circle to amuse an old gentleman who was born in the eighteenth century, and might well have been one of Mr. Wardle's guests at Dingley Dell. I remember that he liked the game to go "with a great halloo." He was evidently in the veritable tradition of the game: when Mr. Wardle presided at the Pope Joan board he was "in the very height of his jollity; and he was so funny in his management of the board, and the old ladies were so sharp after their winnings, that the whole table was in a perpetual roar of merriment and laughter." But, to tell the truth, I had thought these old games all dead and forgotten together. Evidently not, and so much the better. For anything I know, all fours, the favored game of Dr. Haggage of the Marshalsea, still has its lovers.

THE SPORTS SHOP

In Harris Tweeds and Scottish Homespuns

Come "Stolas" Coats and Suits From Munro House, London — Smartest Togs in the World for Country Club and Informal Town Wear

Suits

With the swagger and nice heathery smell of a man's Harris tweeds. And the same perfection of tailoring that goes into a man's "Stolas" suit. The skirts are of the wrap-around variety and the coats double-breasted or two-button sacques. Some have pressed pleats above a belt at the back. Browns, greys and Lovat blues among them. Sizes for Madame and Mademoiselle. Prices, $50.00 to $75.00.

Sketch A — Suit of Lovat Grey Harris Tweed is $50.00.

Accessories

Fortmason shoes—the Prince of Wales strap brogue—in calf at $20.00, and in Russian leather at $25.00 a pair—see E above.

Knitted wool pull-overs from Scotland —$15.00 to $25.00. Sketch C—in beige balbriggan, fabulously soft. $17.50.

Gloves from Horace Sleep of London — pull-on hand-stitched style — as sketch D. $5.00 a pair.

Dobbs felt hats—drooping brims and folded crowns—$17.50 up.

Sketch B—banana color with brown grosgrain band—$22.50.

Hunting cane with seat—$10.00.

Coats

The sort of topcoat that frequents Gleneagles, Braemar and the smart golf clubs on the Riviera. The Sports Shop is showing it in Harris tweed, Scotch homespun, and Scotch cheviot. Double and single-breasted, and more casual belted styles. In brown, beige, grey and grey-blues. Sizes 16 to 40. Prices, $55.00 to $75.00.

Sketch G in heather brown Harris tweed is $55.00.

—Fourth Floor, Yonge St.

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